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"WAR."

[The London Chronicle publishes the poem that follows with this explanation: "We do not often publish poems by writers unknown to us, but these lines, in spite of some defects, appear to us to have a character which promises distinction for their author."]

Private Smith of the Royals; the veldt and a slate-black sky,
Hillocks of mud, brick-red with blood, and a prayer—half curse—to die.
A lung and a Mauser bullet; pink froth and a half-choked cry.

Private Smith of the Royals; a torrent of freezing rain;
A hail of frost on a life half lost; despair and a grinding pain.
And the drip-drip-drip of the heavens to wash out the brand of Cain.

Private Smith of the Royals, self-sounding his funeral knell;
A burning throat that each gasping note scrapes like a broken shell.
A thirst like a red-hot iron and a tongue like a patch of hell.

Private Smith of the Royals; the blush of a dawning day,
The fading fast that the sun has kissed—and over the hills away
The blest Red Cross like an angel in the trail of the men who slay.

But Private Smith of the Royals gazed up at the soft blue sky—
The rose tinted morn like a babe new born and the sweet-songed birds on high—
With a fleck of red on his pallid lip and a film of white on his eye.

—Herbert Cadett.

BEHIND THE WINDFALL.

By E. W. Frentz.

East of Mount Katahdin, in the heart of the Maine wilderness, lies a small and lonely lake. Miles of rough country separate it from the nearest railroad, and not even the lumberman has disturbed its solitude or marred its natural beauty. On every side but one the great woods come down to the water's edge, and trees which have been reflected in this primeval mirror for a hundred years, at length bury their old bones in the familiar depths.

But on the western side of the lake is a swale, with clumps of alders and maples, and the shore itself is a sandy beach, on which, early in the morning, there will be great ox-like tracks, so fresh that the water has not yet filled them; and smaller hoofprints, like those of sheep; and other tracks that make one think a man has walked there barefoot; and still others again—great round ones—which suggest that the man had a dog with him.

To the shore of this lake, one day in midsummer, came Enoch Mitchell, a "timber cruiser;" and it was these signs of moose and deer and bear and lynx which convinced him that he could find no better place for his winter trapping.

By the middle of October he and his son Joe were comfortably settled in a tight log camp, the winter's stock of provisions laid in and the traps out—a line toward the mountain for sable and fisher, a line for mink and otter along a small stream near the cabin, and a few isolated traps at likely places along the lake shore.

For two or three weeks nothing interrupted the routine of making stretchers, "running the line," skinning the catch and curing the pelts. Joe did the cooking, washed the dishes, cut wood and built and tended the fires.

But one day toward the end of November Mitchell started to visit some traps at the base of the mountain, six miles away. The trail was harder than he had expected to find it, and the necessity of repairing a deadfall delayed him considerably, so that the end of the short day found him still a good way from camp. In the dusk he missed his footing on the log which spanned Five Mile brook, and was plunged into the icy water to his armpits. He pushed on as fast as possible after his ducking, but before he got home he was chilled to the marrow and shaking like a man with the ague. The next morning he was too stiff and sore to leave the cabin.

"You'll have to look after my traps for a day or two," he said to Joe. "You'd better go down along the outlet this morning to the bear traps I set Tuesday. The first one is right behind a big spruce windfall. I cut out some branches and left the log across the trail. The other one is half a mile or so farther down the trail, and set the same way, behind a windfall."

"There's big holes in both of my moccasins," said Joe, dubiously.

"Take my larigans, then. You can put on some extra stockings if they're too big."

Joe started about 9 o'clock. The "larrigans"—heavy moccasins with legs reaching nearly to the knee—were large enough to make four pairs of stockings a necessity; but the temperature was such that comfort would hardly have been satisfied with less. Some matches, a little bread and cheese, a skinning knife and his rifle were Joe's equipment.

It was a clear, still morning. Not a sound broke the silence except the crunching of the snow underfoot and now and then the rapping of a woodpecker; but all around were signs of that abundant life of the wilderness which nature shows freely enough to her intimates. The snow was criss-crossed with tracks. Here a rabbit had jumped, there a fox had nosed about under the young spruces. Mice and squirrels and partridges had worked their intricate and lacelike pattern on the snowy fabric, and once Joe saw where a caribou had come up from the bog on one side and crossed the ridge to the larger bog on the other.

But these were everyday matters, and the boy noticed nothing which he considered worth much attention until he reached the spruce windfall behind which the first bear trap had been set. When he looked through the opening his father had cut in the branches his pulse leaped. The earth and dead leaves on the other side were plowed up and ground into the snow, branches were broken off, a stump had been thrashed to pieces and scattered about, and a broad trail led away down the old "tote road," which offered the path of least resistance.

The trap, according to the usual practice, had been chained to a clog seven or eight inches in diameter and as many feet in length, cut from a green tree, with the branches lopped off a foot or so from the trunk; and as Joe followed the trail almost on a run, he gathered a new sense of the strength of the game he was pursuing. When the bear had found he could not free himself he had started on the jump, and in several places the clog had been lifted entirely free of the ground and jerked bodily through the air. In a little while, however, the pace and the weight had begun to tell, and the bear had settled down to a walk. The clog had caught once or twice, but each time he had thrashed around till he had freed it.

With his eyes fixed on the trail, Joe pushed rapidly ahead till he found his pathway blocked by a fallen tree. A branch or two had been broken out in the centre, as if some one had forced a passage, and instead of stopping to go around, Joe threw his leg over the trunk, squeezed his body through the opening and dropped on the other side.

The instant his foot touched the ground there was a harsh rasping of steel, a vicious snap, and something seized his leg with such a crushing grip that he screamed with the pain of it. The shock was so sudden that he fell flat on his face, while his rifle went flying through the air and stuck, muzzle down, in a clump of bushes.

In his eagerness to come up with the bear, Joe had forgotten about the second trap, set behind the fallen hemlock, and had stepped squarely into it.

As he fell, the quick rattle of a chain and an angry growl sounded in his ear, and the bear he had been pursuing rose, huge and hairy and black, from the tangled mass of the tree top, hardly six feet away.

The trap which had caught the bear was fast to one of his hind legs. He had succeeded in forcing his way under the fallen hemlock, but the clog had caught. The harder he had pulled, the tighter it had wedged itself, and the sharp teeth of the trap, working deeper into the flesh with every effort he made to extricate himself, had goaded him to fury.

The growl and the rattle of the chain so near at hand galvanized Joe into action. With a movement half involuntary in its suddenness, he threw himself backward as far from the bear as possible. The bear leaped toward him, but the sharp teeth of the trap gave him such a twinge when he strained against them that he stopped to turn and bite savagely at the steel.

Joe stood up and tried to pull himself farther away, but the clog to which he was chained would not move an inch, and he knew that the double springs of the trap were so strong that even a man who had the use of both hands and feet would need experience and a strong lever in order to free himself. The clog lay in a little hollow. The water had settled around it, had frozen, and now held it immovable.

Joe kicked it with his free foot, but without effect. Every time he made a motion the bear jumped toward him, but the trap on the brute's leg brought him up sharply each time, and there he stood, snarling like an angry dog, his wicked little eyes bloodshot and shining like beads.

When the boy recovered a little from his first fright he began to think. So long as the clog which held the bear remained wedged in the branches of the hemlock the creature could not quite reach him. On the other hand, so long as the clog which held Joe remained bedded in the ice, he could not get away from the bear.

The pain from the trap was growing more severe, so that he could hardly keep from crying out. Nothing but the heavy larrigans and the providential four pairs of stockings had saved him from a broken leg. His rifle, which would have settled the matter very quickly, lay hopelessly out of reach, and there was, of course, the possibility that the clog which held the bear might be jerked loose at any moment.

Joe drew his knife from its sheath, and with his eye on the bear began to hack at the ice around the clog. It was slow work. The sound, or the motion of Joe's arm, seemed to irritate the beast still further, and every few minutes he would hurl himself forward, and of course Joe would stop hacking and spring up, half involuntarily, with his weapon raised to meet the rush. Then, when the danger seemed over for the moment, the steady "chuck, chuck," of the knife in the ice would begin again.

At the end of an hour Joe had worked as near to the bear as he dared to, and a third of the clog still remained fast. To cut out any more, he would have to work between the beast's paws.

The boy drew away as far as the chain would permit and sat down on the clog to think. As he did so, something fell out of his pocket and rattled down with a metallic ring on the ice. It was one of those little match boxes which woodsmen make by stopping the end of an empty 45-calibre cartridge shell with one of .44 calibre. Joe grabbed it. "Why didn't I think of that an hour ago!" he cried.

In a few minutes he had broken and cut a pile of branches from the hemlock windfall and gathered all the dry wood he could reach. At the touch of a match it leaped into flame, and he added larger and larger sticks until the fire burned with confidence and strength.

As soon as the blaze shot up the bear drew back. With a stick Joe pushed the burning brush nearer to him, forcing him to shrink back still farther. Then he piled on more fuel and watched the flames devour it, in the certainty that the bear would not charge upon him while the fire burned between them, and that the heat was slowly thawing out the clog. For half an hour he fed the flames with every combustible thing he could reach. Then he crawled to the other end of the clog and lifted with all his might. It came up with a sharp crack. Joe took hold of the chain with his hands to ease the pull of the trap on his leg, and slowly hitched himself along till he could reach his rifle.

He drew a long, deep breath and sat a moment with the rifle in his hands, quietly watching the bear. Then he carefully wiped the snow from the muzzle, crawled out a little farther to one side, where the smoke of the fire could not interfere with his aim, and slowly drew a lead just under one of those little black eyes. The roar of the rifle echoed wide through the woods, and the hairy black mass tottered a moment and settled down in its tracks without a sound.

There was now nothing more to fear from the bear, but Joe had still to free himself from the trap, which by this time was causing him almost intolerable agony. He hitched himself along to a young birch tree and laboriously cut from it a section for a lever. He crawled to the butt of the fallen hemlock, and using it for a fulcrum, tried, without success, to force down the springs enough to open the jaws.

He next got more wood, replenished the fire and held the end of the trap in the flames till the curve of the spring was red-hot. Then he hammered it nearly flat with the butt of his rifle. Turning the other end to the fire, he heated and hammered that in the same way, but even then the jaws would not let go.

When both these plans had failed, Joe stopped and looked the trap over carefully. As he turned it bottom up, he noticed the nuts which held the springs to the jaws, and he remembered that his father always carried a small wrench for just such an emergency as he was now facing. Joe had no wrench, but he had something which might serve the purpose.

Turning his foot till the bottom of the trap was exposed, he held the muzzle of his rifle almost against the nut and fired. He threw another cartridge into the chamber and fired a second shot and then still another. This time the nut and the end of the bolt were cut cleanly off. The bed of the trap dropped from the jaws, and Joe stood again on his two legs, nervous and sore and tired, but free.

"I didn't stop to skin the bear," said Joe, when he told me the story. "It took me nearly two hours to hobble into camp, and it was only three miles. But dad went down after the pelt next day. It was an extra good one, and we got $30 for it."

Then he added, with a grin, "Dad made me pay for the trap, though, and the larrigans. I burnt a hole in them. Said it might teach me to be more careful next time."—Youth's Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

There are many buildings in England and Wales which present the curious spectacle of trees growing out from some part of them. At Norwich a large tree projects from a window in the round tower of the Church of St. Benedict. In 1742 a fire broke out in Stony Stratford which destroyed several houses and public buildings. Of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene only the tower was left standing. On the summit of this a seed, probably carried there by a bird, began to grow. For several years the tree flourished, but eventually was removed to secure the safety of the tower.

The Washington police have received a letter from a man of the name of C. T. Ulmann of Oakland, Cal., informing them that his name is on the United States treasury notes of the series of 1880, and that he wants the police to find out the responsible person and have him punished. The writer says the name is printed in invisible ink and can only be seen by using a lighted candle. He is positive that he is the man alluded to on the treasury notes, because he is the only man on earth who is named Ulmann. He says he never was in the United States treasury in his life, and has no idea why this unauthorized use of his name should have been made.

The biggest egg in the world—that of the aepyornis maximus, an extinct bird known by Marco Polo as the reek—sold at auction for $210 in London recently. Madagascar is the only place where these eggs are found. Although the capacity of the egg is equal to six of those of the ostrich, the bird itself, a skeleton of which is to be seen at the British Museum, is not phenomenally large, though very thick and heavy. Only some twenty specimens of the egg, which measures more than a foot in length and nearly a yard in circumference, are known to be in existence, so it is rarer than the egg of the great auk. However, it did not fetch anything like the sum paid for the latter curiosity. When the auk's egg last came on the market it realized $2100

A party has been organized at Red End, Ill., to explore the recently discovered cave in what is known as the Sink Hole district. The cave was found accidentally by hunters in pursuit of wild game. Its entrance is reached by passing down a rocky ravine, but to get to the bottom of the cave a rope ladder must be used, as the distance is about thirty feet. The cave so far has been explored about five miles, and it is found to contain a succession of wonderful avenues, chambers, lakes, domes and other marvels. There is also a running stream of water passing through the cave, which is alive with blind fish. Several were caught and placed on exhibition here, but only lived a few days. The skeletons of several wild animals were found near the entrance to the cave, presumably those of the bear or wolf, a class of animals now extinct in that part of the state.

Filter the Air.

Where it is desired to avoid black specks in paper made in the smoke-laden atmosphere of a manufacturing district, the only effective remedy is the filtration of the air through a woven fabric of fine texture. At Schering's works, in Perlin, where photographic sensitized paper and plates are made, a circulation of air is maintained by drawing in air through cloth filters and expelling the same through powerful ventilators in the roof.

NOT SELLING AT A LOSS

OUR GOODS NO LONGER ON FOREIGN BARGAIN COUNTERS.

In Wilson Tariff Times the Domestic Manufacturer Was Compelled to Export Without Profit. He Is Now Working Overtime to Fill Home Orders.

The sale to foreign consumers of American manufactured products at a lower price than American consumers are required to pay is one of the principal counts in the indictment which Free-Traders bring against the American policy of Protection. Indeed, this, together with the claim that trusts are fostered and promoted by Protection is almost the only ground of attack remaining for the Free-Traders. The splendid facts of a revived domestic trade, of a wonderfully enlarged export trade, and of a general condition of unprecedented prosperity growing out of the restoration of a Protective Tariff, these great facts are so patent and so indisputable that the Free Trader of to-day is reduced to the extremity of opposing Protection on two pretexts only, that of responsibility for trusts, and that of enabling our manufacturers to make big profits on the goods they sell at home while selling the same class of goods to foreigners at much lower prices.

The first of these indictments—that relating to the trusts—is easily disposed of by the proof that trusts thrive in Free-Trade Great Britain fully as well as in Protected America, and that the most powerful of all our domestic trusts are those which are not in the least degree affected or benefited by a Protective Tariff.

The assertion that protection lays an unjust burden upon our own people by compelling them to pay higher prices than foreigners pay for goods produced in this country proves to be quite in the nature of a boomerang. To begin with, the assertion is at present false and promises to remain false for some time to come. It is downright absurdity to suppose that, with our mills and factories running overtime in order to catch up with orders for goods, our manufacturers are sacrificing any part of their profits in order to sell abroad at reduced prices goods which they are unable to supply in sufficient volume to meet the domestic demand. American business men don't do business that way.

Pertinent information bearing upon this point is at hand in the shape of a report just put out by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, whose energetic chief, Mr. Austin, has just made a tour of observation to the manufacturing centers of New England and the Middle States. Mr. Austin concludes that if the places included in his visit are fairly representative of the conditions generally existing among manufacturing establishments throughout the country, as they undoubtedly are, there can be no occasion for complaint that mills and men are lacking employment. Mr. Austin visted the cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, fiber, carpet, print goods, rubber, boot and shoe, hat, pottery and watch and clock manufacturing establishments, and in no case did he find a lack of orders for the manufacturers or of employment for men and women desiring employment. On the contrary the great cotton, woolen, silk and other textile mills are running on full time and overtime, while the manufacturers of rubber goods, boots and shoes, clothing and pottery reported their orders far in excess of their capacity to fill with promptness.

"Our chief difficulty," said the manager of a great manufactory of rubber clothing, "is to get a sufficient number of employes and sufficient machinery to meet our orders. The crude rubber we can get, though the importations of that are increasing rapidly, and the price advancing because of the increased demand; but the costly machinery and the skilled labor which are to do the work are not easily had. We maintain constantly a school for the instruction of young men and women in the lines of work required in our factory, and yet with the constant reduction of our force by the demands upon it from other mills of this character, we are short of hands and unable to keep up with our orders."

An illustration of the activity of the manufacturers in other lines is found in a statement made by Dr. Wilson, the head of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, and also the director of the export exposition: "Our chief difficulty in the preliminary work of the exposition," said he, "was in the fact that the manufacturers of the country were so busy that many of them could not find time and the necessary force of employes with which to prepare exhibits satisfactory to themselves, while in many other cases our requests for exhibits were met with the statement that since they are now months behind with their orders the display of their products would merely add to their temporary embarrassment by bringing them a still greater excess of orders over their capacity of production. In the great iron and steel manufacturing industries we found that many of the establishments had from six to eighteen months' orders ahead, and that they were working to their fullest capacity and unable to increase their product without an increase in machinery which, of course, cannot be made in a moment."

In the iron and steel industry the figures of our exports show that the extreme activity of manufacturers extends not alone to the home market but to that supplied by other parts of the world.

A still further evidence which our foreign commerce figures show of the activity of our manufacturers is found in the rapid increase in the importation of materials used by manufacturers.

Does this look as though our manufacturers were engaged in supplying foreign consumers at cut rates? They are, of course, doing nothing of the sort. There was a time—the free trade tariff time of 1893–1897—when American exporters were sending abroad considerable quantities of domestic manufactures at a very small profit, sometimes at a loss, for they needed the money with which to pay wages and keep their mills and factories in operation. Many of them, however, were unable to continue producing and were forced to shut down altogether. But we are no longer doing business under free trade tariff conditions no longer looking for a foreign outlet for surplus production without profit or at a loss. Foreigners continue to buy our goods in constantly increasing quantities, but they are paying current market prices for them. These are not the bargain counter times of "Cleveland and tariff reform." They are the flush times of McKinley, protection and prosperity.

FOOLISH PREFERENCES.

American Predilection For Articles of Foreign Make.

The American Economist has printed several articles recently regarding the wonderful development in the manufacture of woolens in the United States. An interesting incident illustrating the development in this line came to hand a few days ago, and is as follows: The cashier in one of the prominent woolen commission houses in New York does not always consume the class of goods which he represents. He employes a high toned Broadway tailor, and recently ordered his winter overcoat. He wore it to the office the other day, when one of the salesmen accosted him and said: "Why, I thought you always wore foreign goods?" He said, "I do. I obtained this from John Bull, No. —— Broadway." "Why," said the salesman, "don't you know that we sell these very goods out of this store, and they are made at our mill in Rhode Island?"

The cashier was very angry, and was about to demand an explanation from the tailor, when the buyer of the jobbing house which had handled these goods happened to call. He explained the matter something like this: "Don't you know that these Broadway tailors won't use domestic goods? Well, they are using them, and they are using your goods, and I sold that piece of cloth to that tailor at a profit of $1.25 a yard, but if he had known it was domestic goods I could never have sold it to him at all."

It is a sad commentary that a deception has to be used to introduce American goods to American tailors for the consumption of Americans who pay for the same with good, hard-earned American dollars; but, as in the case of cut glass and many other competitive articles, it is hoped that we will soon reach the stage where our goods are considered by consumers to be preferable to anything else made in the world.

Blown Off the Earth.

Sam Jones on Prosperity.

Sam Jones, the picturesque exhorter occasionally stops his talks on religion long enough to speak a little on worldly affairs. A few days ago he was preaching in a town in Georgia and, dipping into politics, got off the following:

The biggest fool in the world is the one who stands up and argues against facts. I was talking to one of those old free silver loons a few days ago and called his attention to the great prosperity which has come upon our country, mills and shops and mines running on full time, and I said truly prosperity has come to our land again. He said, 'It ain't struck me yet." I said, "It's mighty hard to hit nothing."—Bozeman (Montana) Avant-Courier.

The Country's Pride.

The improved condition of the workingmen is more important to this country than any amount of foreign trade. When foreign trade can be obtained only by lengthening the day or lessening the wages of American labor, we would better get along without it. High paid labor is the pride of this country, and any protection which does not protect that is not worth having.—Gunton's Magazine, November, 1899.

Foreign Trusts.

That there are trusts not fathered by a protective tariff is shown by statistics from England, France and Germany. The Board of Trade of Birmingham, England, is now investigating the shipping trust, which it is claimed is working serious injury to British industry.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Must Be an Orphan.

A calico trust in England has been capitalized at $50,000,000. As its parent cannot be a protective tariff, Democrats will claim that this trust is an orphan.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Secret Service Money.

The term "secret service money" is usually applied to a fund placed at the disposal of ministers to be expended at their discretion in promoting or protecting the interests of this country. These moneys consist of a sum of £35,000 annually, included in the estimates, in respect of which ministers are only required to make a declaration that the moneys spent have been expended "in accordance with the intentions of parliament." As ministers are required to give no account of their stewardship it is obvious we have no means of knowing how these moneys are expended. The reader, however, who carries his mind back to episodes within his knowledge, such as the conapse of the Fenian conspirators or of their later development, the "Irish Invincibles," will have little difficulty in realizing how indispensable a fund of this kind is to the protection of a state, and of understnding the infinite variety of uses to which it may be applied.—Chambers' Journal.

A Deadly Insult.

To salute with the left hand is a deadly insult to Mohammedans in the East.

REBELS ALL DISPERSED.

General Otis Describes the Situation in Luzon.

THE FIGHTING AROUND ILOILO.

President of the Insurgent Congress Gives Himself Up—Aguinaldo's So-called Government No Longer Has Any Claim to Existence, General Otis Says—Its Officials Are Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—General Otis's dispatch summarizing the situation and announcing the practical breaking up of the insurgents, gave much pleasure to the War Department officials. In his dispatch General Otis says that the insurgent Government can no longer claim to exist, its troops and officials are scattered, and Aguinaldo in hiding. The dispatch follows:

"MANILA.

"Claim to Government by insurgents can be made no longer under any fiction; its Treasurer, Secretary of Interior, and President of Congress in our hands; its President and remaining Cabinet officers in hiding, evidently in different central Luzon provinces; its Generals and troops in small bands scattered through these provinces acting as banditti or dispersed playing the role of amigos with arms concealed.

"Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan established, probably to San Fabian to-day; by relaying nine miles of track with materials at hand railway communication to that point reestablished, labor of troops must attend maintenance."

Further details of the sharp engagement between Carpenter's command and the insurgents in Iloilo reached the War Department in the following dispatch from General Otis, dated Manila:

"In Panay, 21st inst., when Dickman drove enemy vicinity Jaro, Carpenter with two battalions, Eighteenth Infantry and Bridgman's battery had severe engagement at Oton, north Iloilo. His casualties were five killed, twenty wounded, now in Iloilo Hospital, others slightly wounded with command; enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgents' stronghold, Santa Barbara, which he captured 23d inst. without loss. Nothing received from column under immediate command Hughes, which is moving rapidly and operating north and west of Santa Barbara. Apparently Visayans friendly, not taking active part; enemy consists of two thousand Tagalos."

A later dispatch from General Otis gives the results of the fighting at Iloilo as follows:

"Hughes, Iloilo, reports enemy driven back into mountains; insurgent capital, Cobatuan, captured. Only serious action that of Carpenter at Pavia; total casualities, five killed or since dead of wounds; twenty-seven wounded; captured ten prisoners eighteen cannon, six rifles, quantities of ammunition. Enemy's casualities not stated."

The dispatches from General Otis were laid before the Cabinet by Secretary Root, and there was a general expression of satisfaction over the vigor with which the campaign is being prosecuted.

MILLER'S "SYNDICATE" COLLAPSES.

Sensational End of a Speculative Scheme Which Caught Many Persons.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn, the wonderful ten-per-cent.-a-week game, the greatest speculative scheme of plunder within the present generation, has tumbled into ruins.

William F. Miller, twenty-three years old, the promoter of the dazzling enterprize, was indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on the charge of conspiring to defraud. With him, on a like charge, was indicted Cecil Leslie, his press agent.

Miller vanished from the syndicate headquarters, No. 144 Floyd street, Brooklyn, about noon. Detectives searched for him, but they announced at night that he was a fugitive from justice.

Louis Miller, brother of William, was arrested at 9.30 at the office of the syndicate. About $8500 in cash which had been taken in during the day was found secreted under a sofa in the apartments of Miss Annie Gorley, No. 142 Floyd street. She said William F. Miller had told her to put it there.

The astonishing feature of the whole scheme is the stolid confidence reposed in Miller by his dupes to the very last. All day and until 9.30 p. m. the victims thronged Floyd street, denouncing the newspapers and the court officials, and loudly proclaiming their faith in Miller.

Miller's Franklin Syndicate will live in history as the greatest swindle since the Grant & Ward failure.

Within two weeks Miller has sent $45,000 to relatives in Germany. His father, a shoe salesman, still lives in a cheap flat.

THE PUBLIC WITH DEWEY.

Many Hundreds of Letters and Telegrams Sent to Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—"From every section of the country," Admiral Dewey stated to a correspondent, "have telegrams and letters come to me showing the good-will and kindness of the American people. It is impossible for me to acknowledge each one of these communications individually, but I assure you that I am deeply grateful to their senders and appreciate their consideration."

Lieutenant Crawford Gave out the following statement on behalf of the Admiral:

"Admiral Dewey has received many hundreds of letters and telegrams from persons in all walks of life, and in every section of the country from Maine to Texas assuring him that he is not without defenders, and expressing their sincere sympathy with him in connection with the recent attack upon him.

"These letters and telegrams are far too numerous to receive personal acknowledgment, but the Admiral is deeply gratefultc their senders, and desires to assure them of his hearty appreciation of their kind consideration for him."

Record Trip to the Philippines.

The record for a round trip to Manila Bay is held by the United States transport George W. Elders, which arrived at San Francisco a few days ago, having made the trip in sixty-one days.

Fell 100 Feet, Lived Six Hours.

While working on the steeple of the South Meriden (Conn.) Methodist Church Stanislaus Saleski fell 100 feet to the ground, fracturing his skull. He died six hours later in a hospital. He was sixty-five years old.

Reed Rules Will Stand.

It is not at all likely that there will be any change at the coming session in the House rules which gave Speaker Reed so much power. The Republican leaders have practically determined to readopt the old rules.

Cycling Notes.

There are scarcely any bicycles made in Spain.

The motor cycle record for the hour now stands at forty-two miles 341 yards. This was accomplished the other day in Paris.

A medical investigator has decided that the bicycle brings into action more muscles than any other form of exercise except swimming.

Hereafter single-tube tires for bicycles and automobiles will be as strictly under patent control as are the original forms of double-tube tires in England.

Major Taylor has lowered the one-mile record on a track from one minute thirty-one seconds to one minute twenty-nine seconds. He did it behind windshields.

$100,000,000 MORE MONEY.

Controller Dawes Plans to Increase National Bank Circulation.

Large Increase in Individual Deposits in the Banks of the Country During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, says in his annual report:

"The number of banks in operation on September 7, 1899, was 3503, with a paid-in capital of $605,772,970. The individual deposits on that date amounted to $2,450,-$25,595.31, and the aggregate resources to $4,650,355,133.44.

"A comparison of the September 7 returns with those made on September 20, 1898, indicates an increase during the year in individual deposits of $419,271,055.02; in loans and discounts of $340,789,623.20; in amounts due from other banks and bankers, $160,891,896.68; in specie, $44,397,225.-44, and in aggregate resources, $849,844,-388.57.

"On September 7 the net deposit liabilities of the national banks of the country aggregated $3,031,463,016.68, on which a reserve of $890,568,825.90, or 29.38 per cent., was held."

In connection with the need of a larger national bank note circulation the Controller says:

"The Controller would recommend legislation authorizing the issuance of national bank note circulation to the par of the deposited United States bonds, and that the additional ten per cent. circulation thus allowed the banks be subjected to a tax at the rate of two or three per cent. per annum for the time used, which will tend to prevent its unrestricted use under normal conditions, and to save it for use at those periods of the year when crops are to be moved, and in those periods of panic when it is most valuable both to the banks and the business public as a means of assisting the general liquidation of credits.

"With the object of securing an increase in the present bank-note circulation he would recommend the reduction or abolishment of the present tax of one per cent. per year on the circulation to ninety per cent. of the deposited bonds—the amount of the reduction in the tax on currency to be collected from the necessary per cent. of tax on the capital and surplus of national banks if requisite to the public revenues.

"To allow the banks to issue up to the par of the bonds, unsubjected to additional tax on the ten per cent. extra circulation, will result in their immediately taking out their additional circulation for the purpose of profit. Exactly the same rate of profit could be realized by the banks upon circulation to ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited, taxed at four-ninths of one per cent. per annum, as they could realize upon circulation to the par of the bonds at the present tax of one per cent."

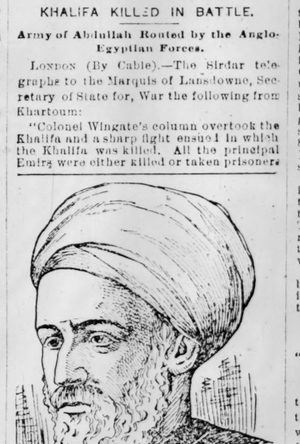
The controller believes that from the passage of laws altering as suggested the rate and method of taxation of national bank notes an increase of at least $100,000,-000 may be reasonably expected.

KHALIFA KILLED IN BATTLE.

Army of Abdullah Routed by the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Sirdar telegraphs to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for, War the following from Khartoum:

"Colonel Wingate's column overtook the Khalifa and a sharp fight ensued in which the Khalifa was killed. All the principal Emirs were either killed or taken prisoners



KHALIFA ABDULLAH.

except Osman Digna, who escaped. Thousands surrendered including a large number of women and children. The action was of the most decisive character. Our casualities were three killed and twelve wounded."

Colonel Wingate in his dispatch to the Sirdar telling of the fight says: "My forces marched in the moonlight from Gedid and found the Khalifa at Omdebrikat. The dervishes attacked at 5.15 o'clock in the morning. The Egyptians swept through the Dervish position for two miles. Osman Digna left directly the firing began. The troops marched sixty miles and fought two decisive battles in sixty-one hours.

"The Soudan may now be declared open."

BRITISH MUST BE PROTECTED.

Transvaal Notified That This Country Must Be Allowed to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon Pres. Kruger that in the view of this Government the usages of all civilized nations sanction the ministration of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity.

This is practically an announcement of the existence of our Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republics.

Burglars Rob a Canadian Bank.

The branch at Montmagny, Quebec, of La Banque Nationale was robbed of all its funds, some $15,000. The safe was inside a brick vault, which was blown open.

Deputy Sheriff and Constable Shot.

Deputy Sheriff J. T. Conklin, of Plymouth, and Constable William Smith drove over to the home of Ezra Moore, near Chicago Junction, Ohio, to levy an execution. Moore shot and killed Smith and fatally wounded Conklin. Sheriff Rank and Deputy Sheriff Gates left Norwalk to arrest Moore.

Sale of Lakes of Killarney.

Lord Ardilaun has purchased the Muckross estate in Ireland, which includes the Lakes of Killarney, for $300,000.

The Labor World.

Oil well workers in the Indiana gas belt have formed a State union.

Glucose workers at Peoria, Ill., have gained a twenty per cent. increase in wages.

Cincinnati's youngest unions—piano workers and jewelers—have just won their maiden strikes.

The growth of the motor industry in France is shown in the fact that the new occupation demands the employment of two hundred thousand hands.

The report of the Ohio State mine inspector shows that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1898 was $20.20¾, machine loaders, $19.80, and machine runners, $34.93¼.

BRITISH WIN A BATTLE.

General Methuen's Relief Column Defeats the Boers Near Belmont.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The British Victory Won Only After Long and Hard Fighting—Three Ridges in Succession Taken—Decisive Bayonet Charge by the Guards—The Lack of Cavalry.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Secretary of War has received the following dispatch through General Forestier-Walker from General Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23:

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier losses.

"Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition."

The British losses as officially reported were three officers killed and twenty-two wounded, including General Fetherstonehaugh; fifty-six men killed, 130 wounded and twenty-two missing. The Boers lost heavily, and forty prisoners were taken, besides a great quantity of stores.

This victory is of special importance, because it is the first blow dealt by the British force, acting purely on the offensive, and is part of the development of the British plan of campaign.

General Methuen, after the battle, addressed the troops, saying: "Comrades, I congratulate you upon the complete success you have achieved. The ground over which you have fought presents exceptional difficulties, and the enemy were past masters in mounted infantry tactics. With troops such as you a commander can have no fear of the result. There is a sad side, and you and I are thinking as much of those who died for the honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory."

From the few details which have reached Cape Town of General Methuen's fight it appears that Boers from Fincham's Farm shelled an advance body of the British, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualities were thirty men killed and wounded.

The Boer main column left Fincham's Farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak the following morning the Boers fired from the hills, 1000 yards distant, on the British advance force. Other troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general.

The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and the Northumberland Regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet. Crossing the fire zone amid a storm of lead the Guards and Northumberlands pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the lager, with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep. The entire position was carried by 8 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursuing the flying Boers.

Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle of Belmont bears a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor had been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the battle or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory.

The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with anxiety, in view of the impossibility of Lord Methuen being able to relieve the town for some time to come.

SUICIDE OF A HERO.

"Brave Bill" Anthony, of the Maine Kills Himself.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—William Anthony, widely known as "Brave Bill" Anthony, the marine orderly whose coolness when the Maine was going down under his feet to the bottom of Havana Harbor made him famous, committed suicide by taking a lethal dose of cocaine in Central Park. The man who in that terrible emergency could say to Captain Sigsbee without the quiver of an eyelash, saluting the while as if discipline were the only thing on earth worth caring much about: "Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," could not endure the ordinary trials of life with that patient fortitude which marks many a hero of another kind.

"BRAVE BILL" ANTHONY.
(Hero of the Maine who committed suicide in New York City.)

In one of his pockets was found a letter addressed to his aunt, Mrs. Edward Krietsch, in which Anthony said he was disconsolate and discouraged, and was going to end it all. A photograph of a good-looking woman, who it was said is Anthony's wife, was also found in his breast pocket. On it was written, "Bury this with me."

It was a pathetic ending for a man who could fight a mortal enemy with a lion's courage, but who could not face the slings and arrows of the new and strange life into which he suddenly was

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar size. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

No Use For the Alligator.

The colored prisoners in the penitentiary are acquainted with the habits of crocodiles and fully realize that they relish a pickaninny. Under these circumstances they are not anxious to make the acquaintance of a crocodile that inhabits the fountain of the prison. The other day one of them who had committed some offense was taken to the cellar to be punished. After he had been blindfolded one of the men called out to the other, "Keep that alligator back or he will bite this man." That caused the colored man to commence to plead, and he said, "Fo' de Lord, Mr. Deputy, ef youse let me go, I'll neber come back here ag'in."

"But you told me that the other time," replied the deputy.

"But dis is de time I tells you de truf, and I neber will come back ag'in."

On leaving the tub he declared that the animal had bitten him a few times, notwithstanding the fact that the crocodile had been in the fountain all the time. The colored man has kept his word up to date, but he is liable to soon forget the lesson of the crocodile that is the deadly enemy of the colored men in the south.—Columbus Dispatch.

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of consisting of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molasses, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all Kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. It

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,

MIAN STREET, NEAR WATER

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Aug. 28, 1899.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Railand Steamerlines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer Steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with Steamer for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Newbern or hereafter will leave Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00, P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 37 North River, and Old Dominion Line For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l Man 'r. Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO.,
Successors to John H Ziegler,
Dealers in all Kinds of
Undertakers' Supplies,
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty
The old stand on Ehringhaus Street.
All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE SENSE.

In the discussion that is now going forward as to the effect of the present industrial boom on the coming Presidential election, the Democrats and theorists are not taking into consideration the horse sense of the great mass of the public. They are arguing the pros and cons of a condition that will certainly exist next year, and a few of them, Democrats mostly, are expressing a certain amount of skepticism as to whether it will benefit the present administration.

It is known now that there are orders enough ahead to run the factories for a year or more, and that there will be no slacking of the boom for a good while. It is known that when the next national conventions assemble the wheels of industry will be turning in a manner unprecedented in our history. Presidental years frequently have been ushered in by a diminution of business and a general depression on all sides. The coming twelve months will be in absolute contrast to this rule.

Now, what ever else may be charged against the American people, it cannot be charged that they are fools. They know a good thing when they have it. The conservative business man is not going to change a certainty of good profits and prosperity for vague promises and promises of something or other in the shape of the millennium. The workingman has just as much sense as the capitalist, and he will reason the same way. These two elements make up the bulk of the voters, and it is easy to see where their votes will go.

Let the Democrats and the theorists argue and split hairs as much and as often as they choose, they cannot discount the horse sense of the people, and that will lead the vast majority to vote for prosperity.

AMERICAN WAGES.

The supporters of Free Trade prate about their belief in the American laborer, their belief in his ability to cope with foreign laborers, and they claim that because of his superior intelligence he does not need the protection of the Tariff. No one doubts that the American laborer could outclass the foreign laborer every time if the two stood on equal terms. If the American laborer is willing to work for the wages paid to the foreign laborer, or for wages not so low as that, but yet considerably lower than the wages which he now receives, the American manufacturer could undersell the foreign manufacturer every time.

But the American laborer won't work for such wages and could not live on them. It is that he may not be brought down to pauper wages which leads the self-respecting American working man to vote for a Protective Tariff on competing products from foreign countries.

In one thing the Free Traders are right. The American laboring man, as a rule, is a man of ability and of intelligence, of intelligence sufficient to protect himself against the repitition in this country of the labor evils of Europe.

SALT ON ROAD BEDS.

The application of salt to roadbeds will be tried this winter in New York. It is believed that salt will prevent the top soil from freezing, thus obviating the mud which invariably comes from the thaw. According to the Municipal Engineer, Prof. Burr, of Columbia University says of the proposed experiment that the effect of salt would be to lower the temperature at which the surface soil would freeze, and it would also take up the moisture, and so, perhaps dry up the roads :

Congress convened on Monday and was promptly organized by electing Hon. David B. Hendereon, of Iowa, Speaker. The session promises to be both an interesting and important one. The Senate, after organizing, adjourned out of respect to the late Vice President. The President's message was not sent in until Tuesday. It is a lenghty document and a most important one.

After all, it was not the Democrats that carried Nebraska but a composite Joseph's coat of many-colors ticket, combining all the elements opposed to the Republicans. If the success of such a ticket proves anything in regard to Mr. Bryan it is that he has no real principles as a Democrat, but is willing to profit by anything to get votes.

The late Vice President Hobart was the son of a country school teacher and began his business career with a capital of $1,50. In opportunities for boys of the right stamp no country is equal to the United States.

On the principle that turn about is fair play, the Cubans are now heaping all kinds of indignities upon the Spaniards in Havana.

INCREASED COST.

The prices of all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery have advanced, which the farmers do not appreciate, the advance being due to higher prices of iron and steel. When it is considered that the great demand for iron and steel leads to the employment of a larger number of persons, and puts more money in circulation, the farmer also receives benefit in the higher prices obtained for his products. Farmers can better now afford to pay more for implements than they could three years ago, and it is better to have such conditions than low prices and inability to procure implements at all.

Everywhere our troops advance in Luzon the industrious part of the people turn out welcome them. The Tagals want protection from the criminal elements and they will get it.

A jack rabbit sausage factory is to be started in Kansas in order to utilize the heavy and yearly increasing crop of this festive creature.

It will require lots of practice to become accustomed to writing 1900. Mr. Bryan has been at it for three years.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1899

President McKinley had every reason to enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner, which he ate in company with Mrs. McKinley and several personal friends. His message to Congress, of the most important ever submitted to that body, is completed and could have been sent Congress today if necessary, but will probably not go in until Tuesday, as it is expected that Congress will adjourn in honor of the late Vice President Hobart as soon as the organization of the House is completed on Monday; every day brings telegrams from the Philippines telling of the capture of rebels and indicating a speedy end of the insurrection, and last, but by no means least, the general prosperity of the country continues to steadily increase. Surely no President ever had better cause to feel thankful.

A pretty incident occurred at the White House this week, President McKinley, Admiral Dewey and J. P. V. Gridley, a son of the late Captain Gridley, and commander of the Olympia at the battle of Manila, being the actors. Admiral Dewey carried young Gridley to see the President for the purpose of asking an appointment in the Navy for him. The young man being too old to go to Annapolis, a lieutenant's commission in the Marines was the position sought. The Admiral was explaining that the young man lacked means to pay his expenses while studying for the examination, when the President interrupted him by saying: "You and I, Admiral, will pay his expenses while preparing for an examination for the Marine Corps. If he fails in the first examination I will give him another chance, but I am sure he will be ready for examination when he is appointed" As Admiral Dewey and young Gridley were leaving the White House, the Admiral stopped and told the story to several newspapper men, adding, "Now let the people know what sort of a President they have." "And what sort of an Admiral also," said one of the newspaper men.

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, came to Washington again this week and had another conference with the President. Afterwards he said: "Taylor will be seated as Governor of Kentucky. He has been fairly elected by more than 24,000 votes, and 80 per cent, of the people are with him. He was elected after the greatest frauds had been committed by Goebel's machinery; in Louisville he was fraudulen ly deprived of at least ten thousand votes, and in Kenton county, the home of Goebel, of about 15,000. I do not believe there is an honest man in the State who would claim that Taylor was not fairly elected"

More than a quorum of both branch of Congress are in Washington. Both parties in the House will caucus on Saturday, the Democrats in the afternoon and the Republicans in the evening.

That Roberts, of Utah, the polygamist Representative, will be kicked out of the House seems certain, but just how it will be done has not yet been fully determined, as care must be taken not to set up a precedent that will make trouble in future.

The report of the Republican caucus committee, of which Speaker Hendsrson is chairman, in favor of the financial bill, the title of which is "A Bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued by the United States, and for other purposes," presents able arguments showing the necessity for the proposed legislation, as may be seen from the following quotations therefrom: "There can be but one standard of a given measurement at one time. An attempt to couple two standards, differing in any degree in essential charcteristics, will shift the standard to the weaker link. If the basis of the standard of value should be two metelas, each possessing characteristics essential to true measument, there would still be, in effect, but one standard" "The net gold in the Treasury on the 2d day of October, 1899, was $254,328,820. There is more gold in the United States now than ever before. The product of gold from the mines in the United States in 1898 was the greatest in the history of the country. The output of gold, both of the world's product and the product from American mines, has increased annually since 1890 The output of silver for the same period has varied in different years, but its value per ounce has a uniform tendency downward, declining to 59 cents per ounce in 1898, its lowest register." The bill declares the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains the standard of value, makes all bonds payable in gold, creates a division of issue and redemption in the Treasury, authorizes the sale of bonds, if necessary, to maintain gold standard; abolishes the so-called "endless chain;" authorizes the coining of the silver bullion on hand into subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; authorizes national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited by them; imposes a tax of one tenth of one per cent. on national banks, and authorizes the establishment of national banks in towns less than 2,000 population with $25,000 capital.

No Righs to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smoot, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Gen. Joe Wheeler Discusses the Philippine Situation.

Huntersville, Ala.—In a letter from Santa Rita, P. I., to a friend in this city, General Joseph Wheeler discusses at length the conditiens as thay exisit in the islands and advocates their annexation by this government. General Wheeler writes: "The time is passed for the people of the United States to discuss the question of what is to be done with the Philippines. While we have not advanced far into the country, yet the territory controlled by the United States contains more than a million people. We have given the people to understand that we are here to remain and many of them have committed themselves to us. If we were to abandon the country, these people who desire American protection will be subjected to all kinds of reprisals; their property would be confiscated and many of them would be killed. For us to go on and conquer the country and then withdraw our army and abandon the country would make matters worse than to leave it now. We would have induced more people to adhere to us, and therefore would leave more people to become the victims of revenge. There is another view: We drove out the Spaniards, who had been the governing power for nearly four hundred years. For us to withdraw would leave a condition of anarcy, and foreigners who own property in the country would have certeinly a strong moral claim against the United States for their losses. Under a good government this country would be one of great wealth, and our connection with it would be of great benefit to the United States.

The action of some of the people in the United States in asserting that the people of the Philippines ought to have independence does a great deal of harm and assists Aguinaldo in maintaining the insurrection, as he publishes all assertions of this character and tells his supporters that if they hold out until winter independence will be given them. It also has a bad effect in this, that the people who are disposed to be favorable to us and who desire us to govern the islands fear to assert themselves, because they know if they do so and the Americans should abandon them they would be in great danger of their lives and in all probability their property would be confiscated."

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hanibal, Mo., lately had a wonful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now I am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise.' This marvelous medicine is the sure estand quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00 Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store; every bottle guaranteed

Pat's Reasoning.

Some years ago an Irishman named Pat Noonan had a vegetable stand in one of the city markets. Pat was a chronic kicker. One day he was complaining to the superintendent of the market that the rent of his stall was altogether too high, and after giving various reasons why it should be materially reduced, he wound up by solemnly declaring that he was losing at least $1,000 a year.

"Well, Pat, if that's the case," said the superintendent dryly, "I'd advise you to sell out and quit the business at once. You certainly can't afford to keep on if you are running behind $1,000 a year."

"Sure, an I know it," said Pat philosophically. "The business is ruinin me intirely, but I moight ez well sthick to it now that I'm at it. I've got to do somethin to make a livin, an if I quit sellin cabbages an praties an start at some other thrade I moight be afther losin more yet, I dunno."

The superintendent concluded to lower Mr. Noonan's rent and allow him to remain in the vegetable business.—New York World.

Men quite incapable of writing themselves down fools in the old way do it very readily with the help of a stenographer.—Detroit Journal.

There are many people who will never grow rich, because their habit is to spend all they get —Evening Wisconsin.

Bismark'l Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendious energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and they success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Worse Than Geobelism.

In a recent issue the Asheville Gazette calls attention to a motion made by Mr. Frank in the Senate of 1899 to amend the 15th section of the election law by inserting at the end of this section the following:

"Provided that each registrar before performing any of his duties as required by this act, shall make oath before some justice of the peace, or other person outhorized to admiuister oaths, that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him according to law."

This amendment was defeated and it so appears in the Senate Journal.

While the Simmons election law conforms to the Geobel law in most of the essential parts, this refusal to require the registrars to take oath to make them more responible for their conduct makes the Simmons law even more intolerable than the Goebel law. The Goebel law placed the election officers under solemn oaths, while the North Caro ina law leaves them free to act as they choose without any restraint whatever. And the failure to require this oath was not an oversight on the part of the Legislature, as is shown by the records, but its absence was caused by a deliberate design. No evil could possibly have come from the requirement to take oath when entering upon the responsible position of an election officer; hence the evil intent of the enactors of that law is clearly apparent.—Winston Republican.

The Time Comes

to every elderly woman when an important functional change takes place. This is called "The Change of Life." The entire system undergoes a change. Dreadful diseases such as cancer and consumption are often contracted at this time.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

strengthens and purifies the entire system, and brings the sufferer safely over these pitfalls. Its effects have been wonderful. It is good for all menstrual troubles, but is especially recommended at this time. Ask your druggist for the famous Wine of Cardui. $1.00 a bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

THOMAS J. COOPER, Tupelo, Miss., says:—"My sister suffered from irregular and painful menstruation and doctors could not relieve her. Wine of Cardui entirely cured her, and also helped my mother through the Change of Life."

About Capers.

"About 8,000 kegs and barrels of capers, a small, sour berry resembling in color and shape a green pea, are annually imported into the United States from Spain and France," said a wholesale dealer in all sorts of foreign condiments in New York to the writer recently. "Capers grow on a bush, and are extensively used by all classes of cooks in this country for garnishing salads and making a sauce which is usually served with boiled mutton and other meats. There are four sizes of capers. The smallest are commercially known as nonpareils and the three other sizes are called capucines, capotes and surfines. The smallest capers are the most desirable and bring the most money. Very few capers are imported in glass. They are shipped to America in kegs and barrels, holding from 15 to 40 gallons of the berries in brine or vinegar. The work of bottling the capers is done by the wholesale dealers."—Washington Star.

Bridegroom's Fatal Indiscretion.

A queer case of cannibalism is reported as having recently taken place in the Solomon islands. The Jeannette took from Noumea a Kanaka who had acted as orderly to the immigration office there and was on his honeymoon with his wife, intending to land at Aoba, where his wife's tribe lives. He, however, made the mistake of disembarking among the wrong tribe and was at once seized by the natives, overpowered, killed and eaten.

The widow was provided by the tribe with a second husband.—London Mail.

Saved Two Cents.

Mr. Pneer—You expect to be in San Francisco next week? By the way, you know where my aunt out there lives. I have just written a letter to her. Would you mind delivering it some day as you pass the house?

Mr. Pneer's Friend—No; but I might forget it. I think I'll just put a stamp on it and drop it into the first letter box.

Mr. Pneer—All right. I don't care how you get it to her.—Chicago Tribune.

The Great Debate.

When the uncertainty had become well nigh intolerable, Science ventured to go to the Serpent directly.

"Is it or is it not a fact, O Serpent," asked Science, "that you swallow your young when you are attacked?"

"Well, I always try to hold my own," replied the Serpent modestly, it is true, but evasively withal.

And so the bitter controversy wages on.—Detroit Journal.

America's Position Among Nations.

An English traveler who has recently been in this country remarks, in making a comparison between the principal great nations of the world, that "holy Russia is a formidable idea, Great Britain is a picturesque and pregnant idea, but the United States is a self conscious, clearly defined and heroically vindicated idea. In whose further vindication the whole world is concerned."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Epidemic Among Cattle

There is an epidemic amongst the cattle in Bertie county. Mr. Spruill Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners has lost over thirty lost from a good many others have these eat two to twelve head. All of the are very poor in flesh and th ascribed to eating acorns, of which the range is full.

From Neighboring Towns.

HERTFORD. Our people are pleased to know that they are to be entertained this winter by amateur theatricals by home talent.....Thanksgiving was hugely enjoyed. Among the amusements there were performing bears which greatly pleased the young folks, and trials of speed on the Race track which interested the lovers of sport.....The barn and stables of Dr. T. S. McMullan were burned down on Thanksgiving night. The horses and a part of the corn and hay were saved. There was a small insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown..... The Church street school bell fell from the belfry on Monday by some of the wook work giving away.

—o—

EDENTON. Mr. Aug. M. Moore, of Greenville, and Mrs. W. R. Capehart, of Avoca, are visiting their brother, Mr. D. G. Bond on Main street.....Rev. R. H. Willis, who has served the Methodist congregation at this place acceptably for the past year, leaves to-day for Conference, which meets in Washington, N. C. It is the unanimous wish of his church that he be returned.....The steamer Plymouth, of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, is in Nortolk undergoing a thorough overhauling. .....Hon. Theo White was in our city this week. His many friends here are glad to know that he has been reinstated in his position as Oyster Inspector....D. W. Raper & Co., are unloading a large cargo of coal at Wool's pier....Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Irma H. Brinkley, of our city to Mr. McG. Green, of Wilmington, N. C., at the Methodist Church, Monday, Dec. 18th.....Miss Winston has accepted the position made vacant in the central office of the Telephone Company, this city, by the resignation of Miss Brinkley. .....The Ice Factory is rapidly approaching completion....Miss Alethia Warren of Alabama, is visiting her old friends here.....Rev. G. N. Cowan is off attending the Baptist State Convention at Ashville.... Messrs. W. J. Warren and A. J. Bush are on the sick list,

Volcanic Eruptioos

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist.

Public Debt Decreased.

Washington.—Dec. 1.—The public debt statement today shows a decrease for the month of November of over six and a half millions. Treasury receipts for the month exceeded expenditures over six millions. This is a larger surplus for a single month than treasury receipts have shown in the past six or seven years.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN R. R. Company. By request of the holders of two-thirds the amount of the capital stock of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Norfolk, Va., on the 4th day of January, 1900, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The object of the meeting is to consider and determine whether the Company shall purchase the Norfolk, Virginia Beach & Southern Railroad and such other matters as may be pertinent.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Sec'y.
Dec 7, 1899.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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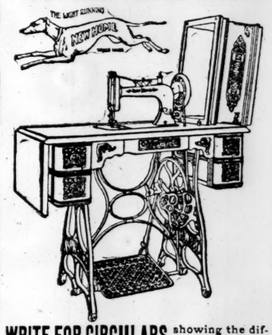
"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



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Everybody
SURPRISED
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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
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Suprised, first, at the
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprised, Second, at the
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprised, Third, at the
IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprised, Fourth, at the
LOW PRICES.
We have been some time in getting these "Surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last are able to announce
Bargains All Through The House.
We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find that our New Stock is the best and cheapest.
Moses Weisel,
54 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C
TERM CASH.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC — CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE — CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT — CASCARETS act on the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN — CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CURE GUARANTEED — CASCARETS, taken faithfully, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS — CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Make strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don t Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons
Ten Tabules for Five Cents.
This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.
If you don't find this sort of
Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

A. W. HaFF,
Successor to
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In Fresh Fish Lobsters
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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WILLIS H. ROGERS.
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Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
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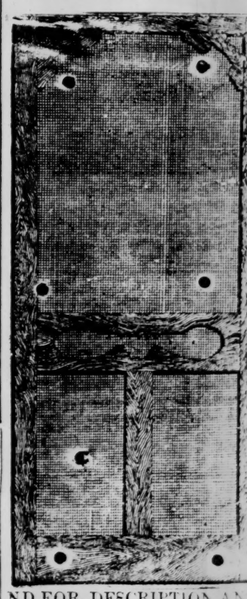

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Cedar Shinges,
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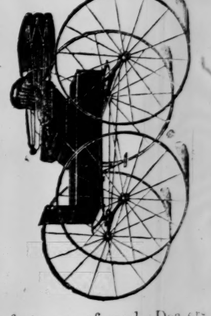

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Also dealers in Buggy Harness, Whips, and Lap Robes.
Repair Work a Specialty
76 & 78 Poindexter St.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

You Can't Oversleep

yourself if you have one of our

75c Waterbe Nickle Alarm Clocks.

which everyone with experience knows to be the best. Only one grade made; therefore

Hathaway Bros. Have the Best.

at 75 cents. Each Clock guaranteed for 12 months, and if these clocks were not first-class the Hathaways would never guarantee them

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THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, J. C. Commander, J. L. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, E. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Freeman; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. A. Commander; Treasurer, J. B. Pescud; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson with A. C. Bell and P. H. Ives as Assts; Attorney, S. B. Leigh; Street Commissioner, J. J. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, A K Kramer, Dr A F Aydlett Health Officer

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor. Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, S. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone; C. H. Berry, pastor; Dave Branch Lake Pierce, pastor St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster, Andrew, Presbyterian, S. F Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Gregg, W. M.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary, E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows. Achsove Lodge No. 14; Clay Foreman N. G.; W H Zoellee. V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secty; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Tabor Encampment No. 8; D. M. Simons, C. P.; T. M. Ward, H. P.; N Garrett, Sr. W.; J P Simpson, J W; H O Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tibor Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; Chas Morrison, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary E. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor: R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; J. H. Beals, Sachem; W. B. West, sr., Sagamore; A. C. Garrett, jr. Sagamore; B. C. Lane, Prophet; C. W. Belanga, C. of R.; R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper. W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education; John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
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Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

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We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

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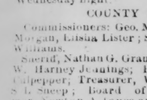

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FOR SALE! 30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction, in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

MONEY ... rapidly and honorably, by the either sex, young or old, and in own localities, wherever they live. one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $5 to $20 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, December 7,1899.

☞Let there be no backing down.

☞Stand up square for Right, Justice and Liberty.

☞The crops are nearly all gathered, and in good condition.

☞Game is reported more plentiful on the Sounds than ever before.

☞See notice of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad.

☞The report from Hon. E. A. White, of Belvidere, is that he continues to improve.

☞Mr. V. M. Gray has been appointed Surfman at Little Kinnekeet Life Saving Station.

☞The special term of Pasquotank Court will be held here next week. We understand that Judge Starbuck will preside.

☞Admiral Theof. White, Shell Fish Commissioner, has been obliged to bring suit for the back salary due him.

☞Having the population entitling us to free delivery of the mail, let proper action be taken and we will get it.

☞The 63rd annual session of the M. E. Conference is in session this week at Washington, N. C. Bishop E. R. Kendrix, of Missouri, is presiding.

☞We never quarrel with a man who honestly differs with us on any subject, including politics. We concede to him what we claim for ourself—the right of opinion.

☞The Knitting Mill Company has elected W. C. Glover President and D. B. Bradford Secretary and Treasurer. Work on the building willding will now begin.

☞J. Q. A. Wood has just received a carload of fine Horses and Mules which will be sold cheap for cash or on time Call and see them at Mack Fletcher's on Poindexter street.

☞A New York inquirer asks "the time and place that bids will be opened for the work on the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad?" The right of way has not yet been all secured nor a full survey made

☞Another year is nearing its close, and with it another century. Marvelous have been the discoveries and the achievements since the century began! Who can tell what the coming hundred years will bring forth?

☞The schooner A. T. Coleman, Z. B. White Master, of Baltimore, with cargo of salt for Elizabeth City and Hertford, struck an obstruction in Turner's Cut on Thursday morning and sunk. Only a few sacks of the salt were salt.

☞The Oyster Patrol Steamer Lilly, when taken several months ago to Willey's Shipyard for overhauling, was found to be so much decayed as to make it necessary to replace most of the old timber with new. It will take several more weeks to finish the work.

☞I. M. Meekins esq., having been requested to give his opinion of the proposed constitutional amendment, has done so in a lenthy article in the Ashville Gazette. His reasons for opposing it are forceful and unanswerable Because of our limited space, its length makes it impossible for us to publish it.

☞We are not in the habit of fault finding nor of indulging in unjust critieism, but we voice a very general complaint when we say that the paving of Poindexter street is making inexcusably slow progress. There seems to be too much beer and whiskey and there is too little work. The favorable weather is passing.

☞We are sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, the able Pastor of the Presbyterian Church has announced that he will close his connection with it on the 1st of January. He served about eight years. During his residence here, by his genial disposition, always agreeable and entertaing in his social intercourse with the people, he won universal respect and esteem, and all regret to hear that he is about to leave.

☞"A Reader" asks: "Who were the men expelled from Congress because of their participation in the Credit Mobilier scandal?" We answer, None was expelled, though it was recommended to expel Senator James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Representatives James Brooks, of New York, and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, Patterson's term expired five days after the recomendation was reported, and no action was taken. The Congressmen got off with a vote of censure, but both men died within three months of the time it was taken.

☞What a lot of people there are who expect to get something for nothing! And how they do get fleeced!

☞Cotton at Norfolk: Good middling, 7 13-16; middling, 7¼; low middling, 7 7-15; good ordinary, 6¼.

☞Both as a Revenue and a Protective success the Republican Tariff is confounding Democratic statesmen and oracles.

☞When it comes to getting somebody to do your work for you there isn't a great deal of difference between diplomacy and downright laziness.

☞There can be no greater reward for a good thought or a noble deed than the inner peace it brings to the heart in whose garden it grew.

☞It is the vain endeavor to make ourselves what we are not has strewn history with so many broken purposes and lives left in the rough.

☞As Cleveland once said, McKinley can now say, "I have Congress on my hands." But it is a Congress that will stand by the Administration.

☞The last issue of Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says: Business continues wonderfully large, profitable and healthy.

☞Vegetables of any kind should not be boiled after they are once well done. Further cooking dettroys their flavor and makes them water and insipid.

☞There are two reasons why some people fail to mind their own business; one is that they haven't any business and the other is they haven't any mind.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:01 and will set to-night 4:43 o'clock.—Still progressing.—Thanksgiving was generally observed in the city.—Mrs. Moses Weisel is visiting relatives and friends at Norfolk.—One of the things we were thankful for on Thanksgiving was the weather.—There is "poetry in flowers," but the verse makers fight shy of the chrysanthemums.—Mr. B. F. Whedbee, of Hatteras, has located here.—Courage is the thing that makes people forget that they are afraid.—A Fearing street youngster in reply to the question last Thursday why he was thankful, said "because I ain't a turkey"—Mr. W. M. Baxter has moved into his palatial new residence on West Church street. There are very few, if any, handsomer houses in the city.—It is said that a woman's idea of a lovable man is one who is a good listener.—It was Shakespere who said:

Truth needs no color with his color fix'd.
But best is best, if never intermix'd.

—We are glad to see our young townsman, Howard Willey, who, because of illness, was obliged to return from school at Raleigh, able to be up and out again. He is a very worthy young man.—The majority of men who tell you how to do a thing can't do it themselves.—Our townsman, Mr. George Rogers, who was married to Miss Etheridge at Manteo last week, has returned with his bride.—Poverty often pricks the body and wealth sometimes pricks the soul.—Somebody thus speaks of Love's Mistakes:

Man pledges flowers to strew the grave
Of her he holds most dear,
While what she wants is big pot plants,
To fuss about while she's here.

—What is called "hard luck" sticks to some people like a grease spot on a pair of new trowsers.—Miss Cora Gard attended the wedding of a friend at Richmond last week.—Care not is a greater hiderance to success than cannot.—Mr. Delroy Fowler and bride, of Philadelphia, spent Thanksgiving with his aunt Mrs. D. S. Kramer, and uncle, John D. Fulmer. He spent his young boyhood days here.—A good many people begin to save after they have spent all.—The Rhymster thus refers to the conclusive evidence of a certain witness:

"There were three blows struck," he testified,
"And the fight was o'er;
First he struck me, then I struck him,
And then he struck the floor,

—Many a man who says he "would rather be right than be President," can't be either.—We acknowledge a pleasant call the other day from Lieut R. O. Crisp, who succeeds Lieut. Failing as Inspector of Life Saving Stations in this district He is an affable gentleman and is very favorably impressing our people.—A good deal of the so-called cream of society is nothing but skimmed milk.—There was a Cake Walk performance at the Academy on Thursday night.—Some men resemble cheap posters; a little money causes them to be stuck up.—We had the pleasure the other day of making the acqvaintance of Mr. W. J. B. Shull, of Beaufort. He is one of the influential Republicans of Carterett.—Perfection is made up of trifles, but its no trifling matter to attain pertection.—Mr. F. G. Thompson has been awarded the contract to furnish the brick for the Knitting Mill.—Truth is said to be stranger than fiction, but some liars make it hump itself to keep ahead.—A case of retaliation is reported:

"I'll simply say, ere we part,
Give, oh give me back my heart."
"Take it then, you hateful thing,
But all the same, I'll keep the ring."

—His satanic majesty always demands more than his due.—The City Aldermen have ordered one of the Policemen to do night service, thus giving two in the day and two at night.—Messrs Howland Fearing and D. M. Jones have opened an Insurance Office in the National Bank Building. Mr. Fearing having long service with Mr. Geo. M. Scott has acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.—On the night of the 29th ult., at the residence of Mr. W. H. Weatherly, on Riverside, his sister-in-law, Miss Sallie White, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Mr. John W. Williams. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. S. Penck, of the Baptist Church —Saith the Poet:

Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

—The truth that occupies a nutshell finds some minds too narrow to give it room.—Miss Mattie Sawyer is visiting friends at Berkley.—Sheriff N. G. Grandy gave his prissoners a big Thanksgiving dinner.—The individual who robs Peter to pay Paul usually strikes Paul for a larger loan later.—Mayor Wilson is making violators of the City Ordinances understand that they must pay penalty.—The show windows of our Merchants remind the public that Christmas is coming.—Capt. Peter Davis, of the steamer Neuse, called and paid his respects on Saturday. He gave us an account of his experience during the August hurricane.—Mr. W. T. Davis will accept thanks for a handsome and convenient Calendar laid on our table.—J. H. Parker, the hustling Deputy Collector of this District, was in the city on Saturday on official business. He called at the Carolinian office long enough to say "Howdy."—Miss Laura Morgan is visiting her sister Mrs Mark Spence at Oakdale, Va.—Mr. Andrew Hathaway, of Hathaway Bro's, is off to New York for Christmrs goods in their line.—Mr. A. K. Kramer has moved into his handsome new house on West Church street.—Mr. James W. Greene, who has been spending a short time on a visit here, has left for his home at Baltimore.—Our good friend J. J. Chappell, postmaster at Winfall, gave us a pleasant half hour's chat on Monday.—Rev. M. Y. Everton, who has been on Dare Circuit, called on Tuesday to say "Goodbye" and "God bless you." He was on his way to Conference.—Do not fail to read Melick's new ad.—Mr. Wm Swain, on Cypress street, is on the sick list.—Mr. John B. Culpepper has returned to Washington City, received an appointment in the Government Printing Office.—Our valued friend John M. Bateman esquire, of Plymouth, dropped in yesterday and paid his respects. He has been a patron and reader of the Carolinian well on to thirty years.—I. M. Meekins, esq., has been spending some time at his large plantation near Palmyra.—U. S Deputy Marshall C. A. Banks and S. S. Lamb, esq., attended the Marshal's sale of the Schooner Walter E. Avery on Monday.—Mr. E. F. Aydlett is making some ornate additions to his handsome residence on Main street.—The Methodist ministersters here about are off to Conference.—The Orphan Class of the Oxford Asylum will give an Entertainment at the Academy, after which the Masonic Lodge will tender them a reception at their Hall.—Captain B. F. Spence is off to Conference.

HOME BAKERY.

At the Home Bakery this week: Mince, Apple, Lemon and Pumpkin Pies; Large and Small Cakes always on hand or your favorite made to order. Saturday we will have, besides our usual display, Boston Brown Bread, Fruit Cakes, Nut Cakes and Saratoga Chips. Leave orders for Ice Cream for Thanksgiving Dinner, delivered to any part of the city, in large or small quantities, at 163 Road st.; 'Phone 109.

SEE THAT DISPLAY —OF— FINE MEATS —AT— Fulmer & Co's NOTHING LIKE IT. IN THE CITY. Main & Poindexter Sts. 'Phone 17.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

One hundred valuable Town Lots or sale. These lots are desirably located in one of the best sections of Elizabeth City and can be had on easy terms. Apply to

I. M. MEEKINS, Att'y,
Room 5, Bradford Building,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

—For Rent: Two front Rooms, second story of the Carolinian Building. Rent reasonable.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

MELICK

We are Ready AND ARE WAITING TO SHOW YOU THE HOLIDAY LINE OF THE CITY.

See it at Once!

We think we have enough to supply the demand, but might as well come now and as does your YOU PICK NEIGHBORS.

Toys, Novelties, Games, Carriages and Wagons, Fancy Goods and Staple Goods. Something for

ANYBODY.

No one need go without a present if you look over our stock.

A BIBLE IDEA

Therefore a good one: Holman's Self-Pronuncing Teachers' Bible with helps and Maps, up to date, bound in Limp Leather, with INDEX for $1.25, without Index $1.00. Other styles up to $4.50.

WE DEFY COMPETITION

MELICK

TRY OUR THROAT PASTILLES —FOR— SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS. WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Standard Pharmacy, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.

WOOD FOR SALE.

I keep on hand at Canal Bridge, South Road street, a full supply of WOOD FOR SALE.

All orders promptly filled.

J. E. BROWN.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 777, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., who have actual clients in every city and town of the United States and Canada report that never before in their 25 years practice has the work of the office been so well up to date. They claim that patents can now be procured in less than half the time formerly required.

A Word about Brick: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, NC.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of egant styles.

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

The Most Remarkable Offer Ever Made by a Reliable Concern,

Editor North Carolinian: Please announce that for a limited time we will give absolutely free to every married lady sending name, address and a two-cent stamp for postage, an elegant triple-silver-plated Sugar Shell. Such goods sell in jewelry stores at 75 cents each. This is the most expensive advertising we have ever done, but it will make us thousands of friends and permanent customers There is nothing to pay except a two-cent stamp as a guaranty of good faith. The Home Furnisher, our own monthly publication, showing our line of high-grade silverware and furniture, will also be sent free, But one Sugar Shell to a family.

Quaker Valley Mfg. Co. Morgan and Harrison Sts, Chicago

ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. Will open its 22nd Annual Session on SEPTEMBER 18th, 1899.

LAREGST AND OLDEST

School in Eastern North Carolina.

Five Courses of Study.

English Course, Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Business Course, Musical Course.

Diplomas and Cirtificates granted upon completion of the above courses. Students having certificates in the College Preparatory Course are admitted to the University of North Carolina, Wake Forest and Trinity College without examinations.

Special advantages in Music; Piano and Reed Organ.

Course in Short-hand and Bookkeeping compares favorably with that of the best Business Colleges.

Rates of Board and Tuition very low. Write for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP, President Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

Our Colored People

By Special Reporter.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. Z. H. Berry returned Tuesday from Manteo.

J. L. Williams, of Shiloh, spent Thanksgiving with friends here.

Miss Ella Forbes returned Thursday last from New Jersey, where she has been for several months

Mrs. Agnes Williams, of Cresswell, visited friends in our town last week.

Hon. Hugh Cale left last week for a short visit to Washington.

Several of our county schools were opened on Monday.

Miss Martha Sutton, who has been North for several months, has returned home.

Mrs. Lizzie V. Skinner left Saturday to take charge of a school near Okisko.

A blind young man named Forbes was at the different churches Sunday soliciting aid.

W. H. Green, esq., will deliver the annual address at the celebration January 1st.

Miss M. A. Crewes, of Oxford, arrived here Monday and has accepted a position in the Normal and Industrial Institute.

The State Grand Lodge of Masons will convene in annual communication at Goldsboro Tuesday.

J. A. Bright, a former resident here, but now of Edenton, was in the city this week.

On account of the death of their mother Messrs. A. D. Jones and L. H. G. Jones were called home from Germantown, Pa., and Suffolk, Va.,; but reached here too late for the burial.

The Annual Conference at Franklington last week was well attended and ably presided over by Bishop Walters. From what we have learned very few changes of pastors were made; the majority of ministers being returned to their present charges.

Thanksgiving was appropriately observed by our people last Thursday. Rev. Berry preached a very forceful sermon at Corner Stone Church, and Rev. R. R. Cartwright, of Belcross, delivered a very impressive and thoughtful one at the State Normal School.

Rev. W. L. Clayton, of Mount Lebanon Church, has been returned to its pastorate and will be with us another year. Rev. Clayton has labored earnestly and zealously here and his return is an evidence of recognition and appreciation of his efforts.

A telegram was received here on Monday night announcing the death in Baltimore, where she had gone for medicol treatment of Mrs. Amanda Griffin, of this place. She was a daughter of Mrs. Parthenia Jones, who was buried last Thursday.

At Antioch Presbyterian Church Sunday morning Rev. S. P. Smith preached a special sermon on Thanksgiving. The sermon was logical and instructive and beneficial to the congregation present.

The State Colored Normal School, —OF— ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

Offers excellent advantages to the youth of the Colored Race to receive thorough and practical training in the fundamental studies of the English branches The school aims to educate and train both sexes for teachers. Pedagogics, History of Education, Elements of Psychology, Drawing and Vocal Music are included in the course of instruction. Every teacher should know these branches, Tuition for the regular course is FREE Board, Fuel, Lights and Room range from $5 to $7 per month. The Fall Term will begin

September 4th, 1899.

Diplomas issued by State Superintendent Mebane will be granted to persons who compiete the course of instruction. By the opening of the session $25 worth of good books will be put into the School Library and some repairs done on the building. Catalogue on application

P. W. MOORE, A. M., Principal.

New Colored Merchant

When in need of Family Groceries, Confectioneries and Stationery, stop in and examine our New Fresh Stock of goods before making your purchase.

We carrry a nice line of Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Meats, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Cheroots, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Oil, Soap, Lye, Starch, Soda, Baking Powders, Tinware, Stationery. You would be astonished at our low prices for stationery. Every variety of Paper, Tablets, Pens, and Ink. Our terms are Cash or Barter. I run on the small profit and quick sale system. Give us a trial. Respectfully,

J. W. ROBINSON, No. 175 S. Road S

☞Corn, Oats and Country Produce.

Address WILLIS R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY., For circular of his famous and responsible COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY Awarded Medal at World's Exposition. Before it thousands of graduates in positions Cost of Full Business Course for trade, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $60. Shorthand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy Specialties. The Kentucky University Diploma, understood, world-gradiated. Tuition Cheap. If desired: No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letter answered address only WILLIS R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

How to Save Money!

From NOW until our entire WINTER STOCK of thousands of dollars is entirely closed out we will give bargains in everything. We mean to clear out our entire Winter Stock at once. If you would profit by the low prices, you must come soon. We have space here to name only a few of our 'way-down,' closing-out prices.

SHOES.

We have thousands of pairs of Shoes for Men, Boys and Youths; Women, Misses and Children at greatly reduced prices. Men's $1.25 Shoes for 98c; $2.50 Shoes for $1.25; $2.75 Calf Boots for $2.15. And so the prices go. It will pay you to come to us before you buy Shoes.

LADIES' CAPES & JACKETS

Cloth Capes start 'way down at 40c; velvet plush capes from $1.25 to $10. A nice lot of beaver capes, braid and bead trimmed, to go cheap. About 25 Ladies' Jackets will be closed out at cost.

HATS AND CAPS.

Men's and Boys $1.25 Hats will be closed out at 99c; the 65c kind for 48c; the $1.50 line for $1.33; Derby and Alpine $2.50 hats for $2.15. We have a new and up-to-date line of dress and winter Caps.

TRUNKS.

We have a full line of Trunks and Valices of all kinds, sizes and prices Metal Trunks from $1 to $8. In this department we can please you.

CLOTHING.

Our prices on Clothing are dead. We have cut them to death Men's Suits start at $2.50; Blue and Black Cheviot Winter weight, single or double breast, former price $8.00, will close them out at $5.75; All wool Blue Suits in cut finish, round or square, former price $9.25, are going now for $6.50; we have your Overcoat, come and get it. Come in and get an introduction to our clothing, it will pay you to keep up the acquaintance.

NOTIONS.

We have the best 10c hose in the market and a full line of winter Mitts and Gloves. Our Ladies' and Children's Union Suits or 25c and 39c are going rapidly. Our heavy cotton-fleeced and all wool underwear are bargains.

DRESS GOODS.

There is no department of our store that we have taken greater pains and spent more hard cash to improve than our Dress Goods Department. Costs you nothing to see.

These are only a few of the many bargains we are now offering and at our present prices our stock will soon be closed out. If you want to buy anything in our line you can save money by calling on us while these bargains last. You are welcome to come and see our goods and learn our prices whether you buy anything or not. Yours for Bargains,

Next door to Melick's, J. A. HOOPER & CO.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who make use of our advertisements, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are reliable and who are not. THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. Made by the best makers in America from the best material money can buy. SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, piano polished, beveled French plate mirror, automatic lifting drop head, full length table and head for each piece for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest steel drop gear, set of four casters, adjustable treadle genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension, the most improved wheel, adjustable pressure foot, improved stitch regulator, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and beautifully nickel trimmed. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book teaches just how any one, no matter what their station in life, can do any kind of fancy work. A 20-Years' Binding Guarantee is issued with every machine. THIS ILLUSTRATION shows machine closed, head dropping from sight to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing. This illustration shows machine closed and ready for use as a stand or desk. $60.00, and we SELL YOU THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, at Special Offer Price $15.50 our freight agent our and freight charges. Machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with machines sold by other dealers at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced that you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay our freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time in three years you are not satisfied. WE TRUST YOU FOR 30 DAYS. DON'T DELAY. Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more plensure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sel the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us socialble; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

DON'T TRY TO MAKE MONEY BUT WATCH OTHERS DO IT, AND DREAM ABOUT IT YOURSELF

Have you $25 to invest? Will you invest it? If you have and will, write us for full particulars. Fortunes are made from small capital in speculation in stocks and grain. Now is the time to make money. Write us for particulars or for any information on the market. Reference furnished. Address

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT CO. Marine Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

☞Parties answering this advertisement will please mention the Carolinian.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free

Funeral Etiquette in Switzerland.

In Switzerland a death is attended by a custom which calls upon all charitable and Christian people to show their sympathy. A notice edged with a wide black line appears in the daily papers setting forth the day and hour when sympathizers must assemble before the house of the deceased. At the time named a little cloth-covered table supporting a good-sized jar is stood before the house—table, cloth, and jar all being of a sombre, ebony hue—and into the latter small mourning cards, bearing the name and address of their owners are deposited. The day the funeral takes place is the day selected for the exhibition of the jar. No women are allowed to follow at a Swiss funeral.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

An English medical man drove his motor car 5,000 miles in a year, at a total cost of running of $130.

For every million inhabitants in Russia there are only ten newspapers and journals of all sorts

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The largest starch factory in the world is in Oswego, N. Y.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Malleable glass was made in the Nile Valley years ago and the process lost.

Florida, Cuba, California and the South.

The Southern Railway announces for the winter season the most perfect service ever offered to the winter resorts of Georgia, Florida, Cuba and California. Operating from New York the most elegant vestibuled train every day in the year, with dining, library, observation and drawing-room sleeping cars to the principal winter resorts of the country.

Excursion tickets are now on sale good to return until May 31st, 1900. If you are thinking of taking a trip, write to Alex S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York, for full particulars.

In addition to the perfect through car service to Florida now in effect, the New York and Florida Limited, between New York and St. Augustine, the most elegantly appointed vestibuled train ever built by the Pullman Company, will resume service January 15th, 1900, composed exclusively of dining, library, compartment, observation and drawing-room sleeping cars New York to St. Augustine. Also attached to the train is Pullman drawing room sleeping car New York to Tampa via Sanford and Winter Park, and to Aiken and Augusta.

London is to have a school of instruction for wireless telegraphy.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

The fly lays four times each summer, and eighty eggs each time.

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

General Booth's Good Bargain.

Matters are advancing in connection with the oversea colony of the Salvation Army in West Australia.

A block of twenty-two thousand acres of land has been obtained, our Sydney correspondent writes, on what may be called the "hire purchase system." Sixpence an acre is to be paid for a period of twenty years, and on the expiration of that term the land will become the absolute property of the Army.

The situation is a beautiful one, and half of the area is fit for agricultural purposes—which is a large proportion for barren Australia. The site has a river frontage of twenty-four miles. Merely as an investment, therefore, General Booth's bargain seems to have been a good one.—London Mail.

Birds' Nests in Telegraph Poles.

Mexico has a clever bird called the melanarpes, which has discovered a new use for the telegraph pole. At the foot of the post this bird makes a large hole, in which it rears its family; somewhat higher up the post it makes an observatory, from which bored holes permit it to observe the horizon in every direction; still higher this sagacious bird makes its storehouse, and thus the pole serves as its house, fortress and warehouse.

Sick Women Advised to Seek Advice of Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,863]

"I had inflammation and falling of the womb, and inflammation of ovaries, and was in great pain. I took medicine prescribed by a physician, but it did me no good. At last I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using it faithfully I am thankful to say I am a well women. I would advise all suffering women to seek advice of Mrs. Pinkham."—MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL, GRANT PARK, ILL.

"For several years my health was miserable. I suffered the most dreadful pains, and was almost on the verge of insanity. I consulted one of the best physicians in New York, and he pronounced my disease a fibroid tumor, advising an operation without delay, saying that it was my only chance for life. Other doctors prescribed strong and violent medicine, and one said I was incurable, another told me my only salvation was galvanic batteries, which I tried, but nothing relieved me. One day a friend called and begged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began its use and took several bottles. From the very first bottle there was a wonderful change for the better. The tumor has disappeared entirely and my old spirits have returned. I heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. VAN CLEFT, 416 SAUNDERS AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

MILLER'S MANY VICTIMS.

Extent of the Operations of the Franklin Syndicate of Brooklyn.

GREATEST SWINDLE OF DECADE.

Ten Per Cent. a Week Brought in Millions in Two Years—Mushroom Growth of the Concern—People From All Over the Country Invested Their Savings—Remarkable Exhibition of Confidence

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Louis H. Miller, the brother of William F. Miller who managed the Franklin Syndicate which guaranteed 520 per cent. a year on all investments intrusted to its care, was arraigned in Brooklyn and charged with the larceny of $8500 belonging to depositors in the syndicate. He was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing, and in default of bail was sent to Raymond Street Jail.

The wooers of the fickle goddess who had been showering their savings on William F. Miller took alarm only when the actual news of the collapse of the venture reached them. Telegrams have poured in on the Brooklyn Post-Office from all sections of the country stopping payment on money orders and asking that registered letters be not delivered to Miller. These telegrams indicate that his business reached into nearly every State in the Union.

When the Franklin Syndicate was started Miller only had one room in a house in Williamsburg. He began in a small way nearly two years ago. He promised to pay ten per cent. dividends, and very little capital was needed after his business was started. So long as the receipts from depositors exceeded the amount of money he had to pay out in dividends, he was perfectly safe and could keep the thing going.

He got hold of mailing lists giving the names of employes in large factory towns and sent circulars. Naturally each customer he got became an agent of his, because he offered five per cent. interest on all new business. He has always paid his dividends and kept the confidence of his patrons. Thus his business, after it once got fairly started, rolled along like a snowball increasing in size as it went. It ran itself.

Miller moved into the house No. 141 Floyd street last spring. By June his operations had grown to tremendous proportions. His press agent, Cecil Leslie, wrote alluring circulars and advertisements for him, and he branched out on a much more extensive scale. He advertised his plan of paying ten per cent. dividends each week all over the country.

The impression of the police and, in fact, of all who have investigated the Franklin Syndicate is that the syndicate as such never earned a dollar in Wall street, and that the dividends, as they became due, were actually taken from the daily deposits.

It is believed by persons who worked in the office, and have good means of knowing, that the number of persons on the mailing list who were receiving drafts for their dividends by mail was nearly 20,000. Of course, it was necessary, in order to continue paying these dividends, that the receipts should be enormous.

It is quite likely that Miller has disbursed in dividends at least half the total amount that he has taken in. The total amount of money that has passed into the house will reach into millions. So far as can be ascertained no depositor has failed to receive his dividends until within the last week of doing business.

Boss every investor in the Franklin Syndicate who opened his account ten weeks ago has drawn out his money. The only losers and actual dupes are those who have deposited within the last ten weeks, and, of course, the more recently their deposits were made the larger is their loss.

From Binghamton comes the news that two Binghamton people had mortgaged their houses, one for $800 and the other for $1200, and put the money into the "syndicate." It is estimated that $5000 of Binghamton money is tied up in Floyd street.

Cincinnati got hit pretty hard, the dealers in the wicket shops being the heaviest investors. Several Cincinnati brokers have asked their New York correspondents to look after the interests of Cincinnatians who were fleeced.

Central Ohio got an especially heavy dose. At Woodcock nearly every adult person in the village had become a speculator and invested every dollar that could be got together. In three or four weeks' time not less than $8000 was sent from there to Miller in the hope of receiving 520 per cent. per year returns on the investment. In the same time not less than $5000 has been sent to the concern from Urbana City. The craze became general and everything else had to give way to it.

Canton, Ohio, sends the news that fully 500 victims live in Canton and nearly country territory. Most of the investors in the scheme were shop workers, though there were a number of instances where poor women sent several hundred dollars to the syndicate.

INSURRECTION BEAKING UP.

The President of Aguinaldo's Congress Gives Himself Up.

MANILA (By Cable).—Bautista, President of the Filipino Congress, presented himself to General McArthur, and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the beginning of the war as to the side on which to cast his lot. A Judgeship of the Supreme Court was offered him, but he declined.

He now announces that he desires to accept the position, and says the Filipino Congress and Cabinet are scattered, never to reassemble. Some of the members, he adds, have returned to their homes, while others are flying for safety. Many of the Congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

Senor Buencamino, a former member of the so-called Cabinet of Aguinaldo, has been brought to General Otis, a prisoner, on board the transport Brutus. He had sought refuge in a village near San Fabian, with Aguinaldo's mother and son. The natives disclosed his identity to Major Cronin, who captured him.

Rebel Province Surrenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Navy Long received a cablegram from Admiral Watson informing him that the entire Province of Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, had surrendered unconditionally to Commander Very of the Castine.

Zamboanga is the principal city of the Island of Mindanao, which is the second largest island of the Philippine group.

Insane From Religious Excitement.

Mrs. Mary Munkle, of Muncie, Ind., has been declared insane, her mental condition having resulted from religious excitement. She had been fasting for five days, and has announced that she would sacrifice her sixteen-year-old daughter on the altar, and then go out and convert the world.

Agreeing to Hague Treaty.

Secretary of State Hay, at Washington has been informed that twenty-five Powers have assented to the provisions of the treaty drafted by the Hague conference last summer.

Prominent People.

Brigham H. Roberts, Congressman-elect from Utah, denies the report that he intends to resign as soon as he takes his seat.

Queen Victoria intends to make her summer stay on the Mediterranean next year at Bordighera instead of on French ground.

The University of Illinois has secured Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, as a special lecturer in the department of economics.

The uncommon name of Redvers was given to Sir Redvers Buller by reason of his descent from the Courtenay family, whose ancestor was Earl Redvers.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, was an express messenger in Idaho in 1861.

General Maximo Gomez has just celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of his birth at Havana, Cuba.

M. Laborí's bullet has been troubling him much lately. The doctors will again radiograph the spot to see whether the bullet ought not to be extracted after all.

It is now certain that Admiral Beresford will become second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, probably in January. He has already selected his staff.

It is said in Washington that Admiral Dewey's house is located in so promising a part of that city's real estate that three years hence it would be impossible to buy it for three times the amount recently paid for it.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$	@	27
Firsts	25	@	26
Thirds to seconds	23	@	24
State—Thirds to firsts	23	@	26
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	25
Imitation Creamery	17	@	22
Factory, fresh firsts	17	@	18
Low grades	15¼	@	16¾
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12½	@	12¾
Small	12½	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	7¾	@	9¾
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	23	@	25
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1899	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, choice, 1899	2 00	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 50	@	2 60
Yellow eye, 1899	2 15	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	1 27½	@	1 30
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	10	@	11
Niagara, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Pears, Wilar, ₱ bush	2 00	@	2 50
Keifer, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Quinces, apple, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	9	@	14
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	14	@	15
1898, choice	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	12
Common to prime	8	@	11
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	70	@	72½
Clover	62½	@	65
Straw—Long rye	65	@	75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	—	@	—
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	60	@	85
Okra, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, Fla., white, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	85
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ basket	—	@	1 25
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	40
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	75¾
No. 2 red	—	@	72½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	39½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31
Track mixed	29½	@	31
Rye—Western	—	@	62½
State	—	@	57
Barl—City	—	@	4.93c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Country dressed	6½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 25	@	4 65
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 62½	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 20	@	4 50
Country dressed	4¾	@	7

TOBACCO.

The domestic seed leaf market is firm, with sales as follows: Fifty bales crop 1898, New England Havana, at 21@50c; 200 bales 1898, Wisconsin Havana, at 11@12c., and 150 bales 1897, Wisconsin Havana, at 10@12c. Foreign leaf has sold to fair extent only, but the dealings proved sufficient to keep prices steady. Sales of Havana were 150 bales at 65@90c. in bond, and sales of Sumatra were 200 bales at 80c.@$1.60 in bond.

APPLE MARKET OVERSTOCKED.

Crop is Much Larger Than Expected and Profits Have Vanished.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—It is some years since the apple crop has caused so much anxiety in the fruit trade as the one of 1899-1900 is likely to cause. At the outset, the opinion seems to prevail that the amount of apples throughout the United States and Canada available for commercial purposes this season would be near 22,000,000 barrels, but at the present writing the quantity of apple in sight—taking into consideration those in store, on sale, at packing houses and in cold storage, beside the shipments to Europe, the quantity will not fall far short of 35,000,000 barrels, if it does not exceed that figure.

The thrifty housewife or boarding mistress should take advantage of this apple situation and order one or two barrels of apples now, while they are so cheap. The extremely moderate weather of the past month or six weeks has had a depressing effect upon the apple market in general. In the first place, a great many apples were packed, not only in New York State, but in New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia, and much of this stock has arrived on all the local markets in a rather soft or decayed condition. The supply was so much larger than the demand that thousands of barrels were sold and shipped to dispose of for a little more than the cost of the barrel.

A disappointing feature of the situation is the fact that almost every State in the Union has produced some apples this year and, no matter how few, they have contributed toward the general supply to an extent unthought of even by the most conservative speculator.

Prices in the domestic markets during the week ranged from seventy-five cents to $2.50 per barrel, according to the grade, the wide range being due to the same causes which have operated against the markets in Europe.

The gross sales of fruits, taking in apples, pears, plums, oranges, lemons, berries, etc., is estimated at $60,000,000 annually.

Makers of Farm Machinery May Combine.

The plan started some time ago to effect a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of threshing machinery is said to be gaining ground.

Pig Iron at the Highest.

It was reported from Philadelphia that the Warwick Iron and Steel Company has just closed a contract to sell pig iron, immediate delivery, at $25 per ton. This is said to be probably the highest price for pig iron in the last twenty years.

Scarcity of Coal in Russia.

It is said that Finance Minister de Witte, at St. Petersburg, Russia, has sanctioned the importation, free of duty, of 125,000,000 poods of coal, owing to the scarcity which prevails in the Warsaw district.

Reports of Business Conditions.

A seasonable quieting down of trade is reported at Western points.

A successful shipping season has practically closed at Montreal.

A good volume of business is doing in hardware, more particularly at Western points, and the spring outlook is confidently regarded.

Liberal receipts of hogs have tended to ease the market for provisions, but lard proves an exception in showing a slight gain for the week.

Canadian banks have done the largest business in their history, and a number are going to increase their capital to allow of larger note issues.

Seattle (Wash.) reports the salmon pack as double that of last year.

Notable activity in the live-stock market is reported at leading western points, and the highest price paid for beef cattle since 1882 is reported at Chicago.

Authorities in the iron and steel trade consider prospects of maintenance of present conditions of price and demand during 1900 as quite favorable.

In the northwest mild weather is the main bar to active retail trade, though some holding of wheat by farmers is reported retarding collections.

Notwithstanding a total estimated production of 48,000,000 tons of anthracite coal this year, an increase of 12 per cent. on last year, demand has been so good that stocks are at a minimum.

FACED DEATH FOR DAYS.

Terrible Voyage of the Thirty-first Volunteers to Manila.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 400 SOLDIERS

The Transport Manauense Sprang a Leak in Mid-Ocean—Pumps Gave Out and Engines Collapsed—For Twelve Days the Soldiers Bailed Her With Buckets—In Total Darkness at Night.

MANILA (By Cable).—The transport Manauense, with Lieutenant-Colonel Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty first Infantry on board, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for eleven days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

The Manauense is thirty-three days from San Francisco. When she anchored in the bay here there were several feet of water in her hold, and four hundred grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since November 17, night and day.

First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and, according to Colonel Hayes's official report, the chief engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him. The Colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were greenhorns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

The Manauense is a chartered ship, flying the British flag. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Peking, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu, without accident.

After starting, it developed that she was undermanned, and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers and waiters, and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu, the crew concluded that the ship was not safe, and the majority agreed to desert. Though they were closely watched, many of the crew succeeded in getting away, and the Manauense left Honolulu with less than half her crew.

The captain of the transport, on November 17, told Colonel Hayes that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work, and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised, and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into five shifts, and, stripped and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men, passing the buckets, which were sent up to the deck by a windlass. The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed and the electric lighting plant and evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus ceased to work. There were no lamps, and the few candles found were exhausted after a few days. During the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night.

She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but on November 22 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly. The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. The firemen could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of other men, through water waist deep.

The typhoon lasted two days and a half and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were 420 persons on board, with lifeboat accommodations for 213. The heat was intense until the typhoon passed.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manauense failed frequently, and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were being repaired. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard. After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hardtack.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold, with water sometimes up to their shoulders and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb. The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraged the men.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Peking to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao.

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR COL. BELL.

The President Orders Its Presentation For Distinguished Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has directed that a Congressional medal of honor be presented to Colonel J Franklin Bell, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action September 9, 1899, near Novaliches, P. I.

In this case Colonel Bell, seeing that a number of insurgents were about to escape from his scouts, who were pursuing them, rode rapidly forward alone, intercepted them, and, though at least 100 yards in advance of his men, compelled the insurgents, captured a Captain and two privates, and finally brought about the surrender of the entire party, all in the face of a fire from a concealed enemy.

Colonel Bell is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1874, graduating in 1878.

Colonel Bell Defeats Filipinos.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel Bell has defeated and scattered the brigades of General Alejandrino and General San Miguel.

The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them.

The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

Emperor William Leaves England.

The German Emperor and Empress re embarked on their yacht at Port Victoria and sailed from England for Holland.

Girls Flee From Smallpox.

There was great excitement a few days ago at the Girl's Seminary, Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio, where about 300 girls board and room. One of the students, Miss Florence Holland of Canton, has been ill, and when it was reported that she is suffering from an attack of genuine smallpox, there was a scattering for home. There were seventy-five of the students left at the noon meal, and all those who could have gone home. The patient has been isolated from her college associates and is not in a serious condition. The alarm has told heavily, however, on the college attendance.

Morgan Controls Harper & Brothers.

The entire business of Harper & Brothers in New York City has been taken over by the State Trust Company under a mortgage to J. P. Morgan & Co., for $3,500,000 There are also unsecured creditors for $2,000,000. Colonel G. B. M. Harvey has been appointed agent to conduct the business.

Death From Hydrophobia.

After suffering awful agony for two days Joseph Gibbs, aged thirty-two, of Willowdale, Penn., died in the Chester County Home for Hydrophobia Patients. His wife is afflicted with the same disease at her home. Gibbs and his wife were bitten by a rabid dog about two months ago.

$30,000 From Washed Stamps.

Dealing in washed internal revenue stamps in a form of illegal industry that led to the arrest of David B. Badeau, a dealer in stamps in New York City, by F. G. Thompson, an agent of the Treasury Department, Badeau was held by Commissioner Shields in $5000 bail for examination. Thompson says Badeau has made at least $30,000 by dealing in these washed stamps and that the Government has been defrauded out of twice that amount.

Chinese Rise Against Christians.

The North China Daily News of Shanghai has a dispatch from Chu-Foo, Province of Shan-Tung, which reports a serious anti-Christian rising among the natives in the Chi-nan-fu District.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Contracts for six 3500 ton cruisers have been awarded by the Navy Department.

The British Ambassador has informed the Secretary of State that a state of war has actually existed since the 11th of October between England and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

A bill to increase the pay of letter carriers will be introduced in the House early in the session. The letter carriers want $1200 per annum.

The War Department is experimenting with wireless telegraphy for the signal service. The army is not dependent on Marconi for instruments, having developed a system of its own.

The President and members of the Cabinet have cancelled all their social engagements for the present, and will observe a period of mourning for the death of Vice-President Hobart.

It was announced that the Lamoine Point site has been selected by Rear-Admiral Bradford for the Frenchman's Bay coaling station, authorized by the Government. The property embraces thirty acres of land, having a water front of 150 rods. It is six miles from Bar Harbor by water, and admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

Negotiations are in progress for a new commercial arrangement between the United States and Russia, the form of which has not yet been definitely decided.

Rear-Admiral Watson cabled the Navy Department that he wants a competent retired officer to take charge of the civil nautical school to be established in Manila.

Secretary Long ordered the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boat Dahlgren.

The Industrial Commission will send two sub-commissioners into the South and West to inquire into all topics the commission is considering except that of trusts.

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, is an aspirant for the minority leadership of the House.

The Postmaster General has extended domestic rates of postage to Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam.

Our Adopted Islands.

T. F. Lansing has been appointed Minister of Finance of Hawaii, to succeed S. M. Damon, whose resignation was sent from Rome, Italy.

Minister of Finance Desverine has been ordered to furnish Governor-General Brooke, of Cuba, with accurate statistics in regard to mortgages and incumbrances on the island and the money allowed for expenses.

Aguinaldo's three-year-old son was captured by American troops, with Buencamino, who was known as "the brains of the insurrection."

Civil Governor Nunez, of Havana, has issued an official notice to all newspapers, reminding the publishers that, under the law, the editors of journals counselling disturbances will be liable to be prosecuted. Governor Nanez declares that he will see to it that the law is enforced.

In five days' fighting near Iloilo four Americans were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Domestic.

Charles Coghlan, the actor and author, died at Galveston, Tex., from acute gastritis. He had been ill for a month.

In a brick-lined grave at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., the body of Diana, wife of William Costello, the gypsy king, was buried.

A sixty-foot dead whale went ashore at Pleasure Beach, Princess Anne County, Va. The belief obtains on the beach that the whale came in collision with a steamer, was killed and drifted ashore. He will probably be "tried out" by the beachers to obtain oil.

Suit has been brought by the heirs of Mrs. Nancy E. Taylor, of Thornport, Ohio, against Dr. J. F. Baldwin for $10,000 damages, the allegation being that Baldwin caused the death of Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor died from blood poisoning.

Judge Charles Turner, referee in bankruptcy in the Federal Court for North Alabama, died suddenly at Birmingham from a paralytic stroke, which came on while he was engaged in playing golf. He had overexerted himself during the game.

Colonel George R. Davis, former Director General of the World's Fair, died at his home in Chicago after a short illness. Colonel Davis had been a sufferer from heart disease for years, and death was due primarily to this affect.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Kentucky. There are 500 cases in one town.

The battleship Kentucky left Boston for the builders' yard at Newport News, Va., to receive her finishing touches.

Secret Service Agent Hazen has arrested Charles E. Scott and Frank Scott, brothers, at San Francisco, Cal., on charges of counterfeiting. They are said to be from the East.

The Board of Health of Montclair, N. J., is making every effort to stamp out what may be a serious diphtheria epidemic.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic chapel at West Point, N. Y., for cadets was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The body of Major Guy Howard, who was killed in action in the Philippines, reached San Francisco on the transport Belgian King. The body was sent to Omaha for interment.

Fifty physicians have been engaged by the School Board of Chicago to make a medical inspection of the pupils in the public schools. This inspection is intended to minimize the spread of disease in the schools.

Charges of "conduct unbecoming a minister" have been preferred against the Rev. Thomas Carson Hanna, of Union City, Conn., by two young women, members of his congregation.

It was officially announced that the Dewey arch in New York City will continue to bear the Admiral's name.

James McManes, who voluntarily paid the $600,000 debts of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, is dead.

The United States Circuit Court, in New York City, decided that the Equitable Life Assurance Society need not divide its $60,000,000 surplus with policy holders.

Foreign.

A number of Mussulmans have been exiled to Turkish Arabia for complicity in a plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey.

The Admiral Apraxine, a Russian warship, went ashore on the Island of Hoghland in the Gulf of Finland.

There has been spirited fighting between bands of Yaqui Indians and detachments of Government troops near Cocovite and Potam, State of Sonora, Mexico, and there were a number of casualties on both sides. The Indians fought in guerrilla style and did not make determined stands.

The Globe of Toronto announces that the Ontario Government has promulgated an order in Council making it a condition of all future patents for copper or nickel lands in the province that neither the ore nor the matte can be exported.

At Sonnenwendstein, Austria, 239 meteors were observed. Many of them were very beautiful.

Copies of the Parisian paper which contained an insulting illustration of Queen Victoria have been seized by the police.

The Queensland Ministry resigned as an outcome of a vote of the Assembly in connection with the construction of railroads. The Governor summoned Mr. Dawson, leader of the labor opposition, to form a new Cabinet.

The German Government is on the point of making another attempt to exclude foreign fruit wholly or partially from Germany, and is collecting information from dealers as to whether such exclusion is feasible without causing a stringency in the market.

The trial of the torpedo boat destroyer Viper, intended for the British navy, has proven extremely satisfactory to her builders and others interested in her success. The Viper is a vessel of 325 tons, while her engines can develop between 10,000 and 12,000 horse power.

United States Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town, has received information that the British prisoners in Pretoria are well fed, and that there is no truth in the statement that they are suffering from scurvy.

A dispatch received at Berlin from Pekin announces that an Imperial decree has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang Minister of Commerce.

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary visited Windsor and held interviews with Emperor William and members of his staff.

The Cameroon scandal involves American as beneficiaries of the German Colonial Office's gifts of the vast tracts of territory.

Four hundred Dervishes were killed in the Soudan in an engagement with an Anglo-Egyptian force under General Wingate.

A Portuguese force has gone to Gaza land, otherwise known as Meisetter, South Africa, where the natives are reported to be defiant. Re-enforcements are expected from Lisbon within two weeks.

LAST HONORS TO HOBART.

Nation's Grief Expressed at the Vice-President's Funeral.

THOUSANDS THRONGED STREETS.

The President at All Three Services, in the House, in the Church and at the Cemetery—A Distinguished Gathering—Simple and Impressive Character of the Exercises.

PATERSON, N. J. (Special).—With entire simplicity, and in the presence of what was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished gatherings of public men ever seen in this country, the last honors were paid to Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. Each of the three services were as simple as it could be made. Essentially, it was not an official funeral. It was a gathering of men who had known and respected, and loved, some of them, Garret A. Hobart, and the fact that among the number were the President of the United States and his Cabinet and most of the notable figures of both parties in the National Government was not permitted to alter in any degree the nature of the services.

In the city of Paterson, where Mr. Hobart had lived so long, the day was devoted to mourning. Factories and stores were closed during the hours of the services. All over the city flags draped in black floated at half-mast. Streamers of crepe decorated the fronts of places of business, city and county buildings and residences alike. Men and women wore badges of mourning conspicuously. From early morning the bells tolled from the church towers.

The one respect in which simplicity was not the keynote of the ceremonies was the flowers. Scores of organizations, political, social, military and business sent their offerings; the city, county, State and national officials filled the house with their tokens, and the personal friends of the family added their mementoes until room after room was filled and overflowed and the house was a bower of fairy beauty.

It had been arranged that only the family, the intimate friends and the national officials should be present at the services at the house. The services began shortly after two o'clock, and lasted twenty minutes. A quartet sang "Ponce, Gentle Peace." The Rev. Dr. David Magie, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, offered a short prayer, and read the twenty-third Psalm.

The Capitol police, led by Captain Sarjen, bore the coffin on which was strewn white roses, white gardenias and purple orchids, to the hearse, and the soldiers formed a guard of honor around it. President McKinley, Chief Justice Fuller and the Cabinet officers went out the side door and got into carriages waiting for them there. Mrs. Hobart and the family party followed the hearse in carriages, and the pallbearers and Senators and Representatives marched to the church. As the procession passed the crowds stood uncovered and mute.

It was quarter before 3 when the funeral procession reached the church and marched in to the slow solemn strains of Chopin's Funeral March. When the coffin was half way down the aisle there rose above the music the deep bass notes of the church chrobbed through the church as the long line slowly dispersed and settled in the seats. No more notable congregation ever sat in an American church. Through the body of the church the eye rested everywhere on the faces of men of national reputation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, read the psalm: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," and the passage from John beginning, "Man that is born of woman is of few days." This was followed by a prayer. As the last words were spoken the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Mr. Hobart's favorite hymn, pealed out from the organ and the notes had hardly died away when the harmonies were taken up by the Orpheus Club, a splendid chorus of men's voices, the singers being almost concealed behind